The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

A Democratic Fight Over a Railroad Bill.

The "Honest Legislature" at Congenial Work.

Members Accusing Each Other of Bribery and Corruption.

FIELDS ON "CHARACTER AND DIGNITY."

The Shuffling Over the Sectarian School Bill.

Fisk and Gould in Bad Odor with the Vote Sellers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 18, 1870.

The whole interest of today's legislative proceedings centered in the Assembly, where the inharmonious Democracy, fresh from the drunken orgies of St. Patrick's night, got into a general row among themselves, and exposed each other's rottenness in a manner highly gratifying and entertaining to the Republican side of the House, and at the same time graphically illustrative of Gov. HOFFMAN'S "honest Legislature." The row was commenced by TOM. FIELDS, of New-York, and grew out of the One Hundredth and Twenty-fifth Street Railroad bill that passed the Senate several days ago and came up for a third reading in the Assembly this morning. FIELDS had assumed the task of "engineering" the bill through the Assembly, and as the yeas and nays were being called on its final passage, he discovered that it was going to be lost. GENET, the author of the bill, was sent for, and came down from the Senate and flitted about the Assembly Chamber, begging votes for his bill or threatening vengeance when they were refused, while FIELDS sat in his seat cursing and swearing in the most excited manner, and loud enough to be heard half across the Chamber. At length, being unable to stand it any longer, he arose to a "question of privilege," and, boiling with rage, his face crimson and his voice raised to the ear-splitting pitch, delivered himself of the following speech:

"My question of privilege is this: Sir, I think it is about time that some man in this Assembly rose in his place to preserve the dignity and propriety of this body; and I wish to state here in regard to this bill, that a gentleman, a member of the Assembly, waited upon me and told me that he was at the head of ten men who would vote for or against this bill, according as I made it convenient to him, and that was Mr. AINSWORTH, the member from Saratoga. I stand as a Democrat here to preserve the dignity of this House. It has come to this pass, that no measure can be presented to this House, which can be passed, without such influence and interest as no man in my position here as a Democrat in this House and in this State can consider as otherwise than infamous, disgraceful, and beneath the dignity and character of this House. Sir, I have sat in my seat as long as I will sit. I have sat in my seat, and been here as the advocate, the friend and slave of the members of this House, laboring day and night, hour after hour, to promote the public interests of this State; and when any bill is proposed that has a private character, I have been approached in such a manner that any gentleman having principles and character cannot sit quietly here; and I denounce it. It is disgraceful to this House; it is beneath the dignity and character of a representative of the people, and I want to brand it here, as I will brand it always, as beneath the character of a representative of the people. Here is a bill, Mr. Speaker, simply to put up at auction in the City of New-York the right to lay a railroad in a street, and because it is a railroad in my district, I, as a gentleman who might be supposed to advocate this bill upon this floor, I am approached in the manner that I have just been approached, and I will repel, as I have repelled in this instance, all approaches of that character. I regret to say that I am compelled to do what I am doing now for the dignity and character of this House, and I say here, Sir, I ask no gentleman to vote in favor of any bill that I may present unless it is fair and reasonable that it should be voted for, and I also say that any bill relating to my district ought not to be opposed because some gentlemen imagine that it confers benefits upon others. I say that no gentleman has a right to make such approaches as have been made to me on this bill."

When FIELDS mentioned the name of AINSWORTH in his speech, that gentleman, who is a Democrat, arose and pronounced his assertion false, and at the conclusion of FIELDS' remarks, Mr. AINSWORTH repeated that every statement made with regard to himself was "wholly false." He further said that Mr. FIELDS came to him and asked him to vote for the bill, and, on his intimating that he intended to vote against it, FIELDS threatened, if he did so, to kill every bill of his that came before the Legislature. The clerk then proceeded with the call of the roll, and immediately a large number of members commenced changing their votes from "no" to "aye." Mr. FRANKLIN, who sits directly in front of AINSWORTH, in explaining his vote said that he had over and over again heard the gentleman from New-York (FIELDS) use the most violent, threatening, abusive and grossly profane language towards members on this floor because they would not vote as he wished them to. Such a man was not the person to talk about the character and dignity of this House. Mr. IRVING subsequently arose to a question of privilege, and said that while the vote on the bill was being taken he went to Mr. FIELDS' seat to ask him about the character of the bill, (he having just entered the Chamber,) and found Mr. FIELDS in the greatest excitement, swearing all sorts of oaths and repeating that "he would be d—d if any bill should pass that House unless members voted for this bill of his." The vote on the bill was finally announced as 94 in the affirmative to 14 in the negative. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill is the same that Gov. HOFFMAN vetoed last year on the ground that the franchise ought to be sold at public auction. The present bill avoids this objection by providing that the franchise be sold at auction by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. The bill as it stands will doubtless be signed by the Governor, and it only remains for the people interested in the road to see that the sale is publicly and fairly made.

THE SPEAKER OVERRULED.

The Republicans, as a matter of course, keenly relished the little family quarrel among their Democratic friends, and were not sorry to see it renewed, as it was soon after by Mr. KIERNAN offering a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges made by FIELDS against AINSWORTH, and *vice versa*. He said that it was due to the character of the Assembly that these charges, which would go broadcast over the State through the Press, should be thoroughly investigated. Mr. AINSWORTH agreed with him and demanded an investigation. FIELDS now took the floor again and moved as an amendment to the resolution the insertion of the exact words used by him in speaking of AINSWORTH. The amendment was accepted, and the stenographer was asked to write out the speech. Mr. MOSELY, of Kings, who sits beside AINSWORTH, then moved as a further amendment, that AINSWORTH'S reply to FIELDS should also be inserted in the resolution. This was strongly opposed by FIELDS, and it was discovered that by some unaccountable neglect or omission the stenographer had failed to take down the words of Mr. AINSWORTH. The omission, however, was soon supplied by a report by Mr. AINSWORTH of his own remarks, which was verified as correct by half-a-dozen members sitting near him. But FIELDS now raised the point of order that these words could not be inserted in the resolution, because they had not the stenographer's certificate of accuracy. The Speaker decided the point of order well taken, and a long and exciting debate ensued as to the justice or fairness of such a decision, which looked like an attempt to shield FIELDS at the expense of AINSWORTH. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Speaker, and a score of speeches were made by members in explanation of their vote. LITTLEJOHN, ALVORD and others, better versed in parliamentary proceedings, took ground against the Speaker, and his decision was overruled by a vote of 68 to 34. On the announcement of the vote, FIELDS again took the floor and made a most violent and insulting harangue, in which he charged the whole House, or at least all who had refused to sustain the Speaker, with attempting to shield the man whom he claimed to have made a "criminal" by his accusations, and with trying to cover up corruption. He was several times called to order, and once or twice was decided to be out of order by the Speaker. He finally closed his harangue by offering a further amendment to the resolution that the Committee be directed to inquire into all conversations that had taken place between members themselves or between them and outsiders in reference to any and all bills that had come before the Assembly during the entire session. The proposition was greeted with general ridicule. Mr. BERGEN made a comical speech against it, and ended by characterizing the proposition itself, together with the language that accompanied it, as disgraceful and insulting to the whole House and unbecoming a gentleman. Mr. HUSTED asked who would investigate the Committee? The amendment was voted down almost unanimously, after which the original resolution, with MOSELEY'S amendment, was adopted, the Committee was appointed and the House adjourned.

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF THE ROW.

The scene, thus briefly described, is the whole talk among members since the adjournment, and there is a good deal of speculation as to the effect it will have on bills now pending. The New-York Police bill, Supervisor's bill and new charter are made the special order for Tuesday next, and it is believed they will now stand no chance of passing even if they had any chance before. The country members are indignant almost to a man at the treatment Mr. AINSWORTH received from FIELDS, and nothing that the latter supports hereafter will be aided, to say the least, by his advocacy. There has been much complaint from the beginning of the session, of his insulting, overbearing and browbeating demeanor toward other members, and they have now resolved to stand it no longer. They begin to canvass his record and character in and out of the Legislature very openly, and in speaking of "corruption" do not hesitate to characterize the "insurance investigation," of which he is the author and leading spirit, as the most shameless "strike" of the whole session. It is evident that TOM FIELDS has run himself out for this Legislature, and the sooner he resigns and returns to the performance of his duties as Corporation Attorney of New-York the better pleased will be a majority of the members.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL BILL.

The opponents of Mr. WHITE'S bill to repeal the law appropriating money to sectarian schools are resorting to pretty bold measures to defeat it. The Assembly Committee on Public Education, which has the bill in charge, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, seven out of the nine members being present, viz.: Flagg, Chairman; Kiernan, Pease, Pearsall, Walker, Davis and Lowry—the last three Republicans. BARNES and SWEET (Democrats) were absent. Mr. WALKER moved to take up the bill, when the Chairman said he had not it with him, but that it was in a drawer in another room, where the Committee last met. The Clerk being sent after the bill, returned and reported that it could not be found. Mr. WALKER then said that the bill was a short one and its contents were well understood by all present, and be therefore moved that it be reported for the consideration of the House. Mr. PEARSALL supported the motion, saying that there had been a great pressure on him from his constituents in favor of the bill and he must vote to report it and was ready to do so now. Mr. KIERNAN moved an amendment that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till Tuesday next. The Chairman put the motion on the amendment when KIERNAN and he responded "yea," and the other five members "nay." FLAGG declared that the "yeas" had it, refused to call the "yeas" and "nays" separately, and immediately declared the Committee adjourned. It is rumored that the opponents of the bill intend, before the next meeting of the Committee, to get it out of their hands by offering a resolution in the House to transfer it to the Committee on Cities. Should they succeed in this, the bill would be buried for the remainder of the session, but they are not likely to succeed. It has already been transferred from one Committee to another once, with the design of smothering it, and the thing cannot be done again without the members being compelled to "show their hand."

ERIE IN A STRAIT.

The pressure of public opinion in favor of the repeal of the infamous Erie "Directors' bill" of last year is becoming so great as to threaten, for once, to overcome the Erie lobby. It is said that the Senate Railroad Committee have concluded to report the Repeal bill—at least "for consideration"—and leave the rest to fate and JAY GOULD. If it goes through the Senate, it is believed it may be killed in the House. The Erie gang are prepared to spend money without stint to defeat it, but, unfortunately for them, their previous transactions in the lobby have not left them in very good odor even among men who make a business of selling their votes. There is what is called "honor among thieves"—such as it is—and even this cheap kind of honor, according to the thieves and lobbyists, is not possessed by GOULD and FISK. They do not keep their promises, and the corruption fund is not always forthcoming after the corrupt job is finished. They hand out packages of money to their agents, purporting to contain thousands, which, on being opened, only contain hundreds. The story goes that they played this trick on the Clerk of the House two years ago, giving him a package of $10,000, which they said contained $60,000, and then accused him of stealing the balance. This and other like games have brought them into almost as bad repute with professional lobbyists as they are with Erie stockholders. They are unanimously voted untruthful, unreliable, slippery and mean. As a victimized lobbyist very forcibly put it, in the hearing of your correspondent, the other day: "They would steal the gold spectacles off the eyes of their dead father, and then turn around and swear the old gentleman never had any spectacles." It is certain, therefore, that no business will be done with Erie "on trust" this Winter, and if the bill to repeal the Directors' act is killed, it will have to be done with ready money, and plenty of it. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 18.

BILLS PASSED.

The following were passed:

Increasing the number of Judges in the City Court of Brooklyn, and regulating the civil and criminal jurisdiction thereof; incorporating the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York; the General State Appropriation bill; to reorganize the Police Department of the City and County of New-York.

THE FRANCHISE.

Mr. M. NORTON introduced a concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to the State Constitution as follows, which was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that section 1 of article 2 of the Constitution of this State be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, and every other male person who shall be a resident of the United States at the time this provision shall be approved and ratified by the people, who shall, at least one year before he offers his vote, have declared, on oath or affirmation before a Court of Record of the United States, or of some one of the States or of the Territorial Districts of the United States, that it was, *bona fide*, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all foreign allegiance and fidelity, who shall be twenty-one years of age, who shall have been an inhabitant of the United States five years next preceding an election—the last year an inhabitant of this State, and the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote—shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; but such voter shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote, provided that in the time of war no elector in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the canvass and return of their votes to the election districts in which they respectively reside or otherwise.

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section 1 of article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

CONFIRMATIONS.

A number of Notaries Public, also the appointment of MICHAEL DELHANTY as Police Commissioner at Albany, were confirmed in Executive Session, and the Senate then adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

CORRUPTION—CHARGES AGAINST MEMBERS.

The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and other streets in New-York came up on its passage, and while the vote was being taken, Mr. FIELDS rose to a question of privilege, and proceeded to accuse Mr. AINSWORTH, of Saratoga, of saying that he (AINSWORTH) was at the head of ten men, and if it was made agreeable to him and them he and the others would vote for this bill otherwise they would not support it.

Mr. AINSWORTH denied *in toto* all Mr. FIELDS said. He had voted no on this bill, and Mr. FIELDS came to him to get him to change his vote, which he declined to do. That was the only conversation between Mr. FIELDS and himself, and he defied proof to the contrary. He demanded an investigation. The matter was here dropped, and the vote was proceeded with and the bill was passed.

Mr. KIERNAN then moved an investigation of Mr. FIELDS' charges by a Committee of five.

Mr. MOSELY moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. AINSWORTH, having charged Mr. FIELDS with violently threatening him (Mr. AINSWORTH) with killing all his bills if he did not vote for this measure, be also investigated.

After a long debate Mr. MOSELY'S amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

Messrs. LITTLEJOHN, PATRICK, SNOW, SELKREG and KIERNAN were appointed the Committee to make the investigation.

BILLS PASSED.

The following were also passed:

Incorporating the Traders' Savings Bank of the City of New-York; authorizing the Flushing and Northside Railroad to construct a draw-bridge over Flushing Creek; providing for the election of Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Common Pleas of the City of New-York.

STREET-CAR FARE.

Mr. MITCHELL reported the bill reducing the fare on street-cars to five cents each passenger going as far as Sixty-fifth-street, New-York, and making other like provisions; also, setting apart a park for the National Guard in Brooklyn. Adjourned.

A Pawnbroker Assaulted and Robbed in His Office—Desperate Assault on a Foreman.

Yesterday afternoon a clerk in the employ of JOSEPH A. JACKSON, a pawnbroker, at No. 5 Amity-street, received a note, apparently in the handwriting of an intimate acquaintance in the lower part of the City, requesting an immediate personal interview on a matter of great importance. The clerk at once went to the designated place, but, upon meeting his friend the latter disclaimed writing the note, and said that he had no business whatever with the clerk. The latter hastened back to the office, and upon entering the room, found Mr. JACKSON lying in a chair with blood streaming from a wound in his eye. The latter was irrational in consequence of the blow. As upon examination, the clerk found that the watch and diamond pin of his employer, with about $300, were missing, he inferred that he had been decoyed away by some desperate thief, and been assaulted and robbed. The Fifteenth Precinct Police were notified, and Capt. HEDDEN took the same view of the case, but as the injured man is still incapable to make any explanation of the affair, the Police are unable to do anything. The wound of Mr. JACKSON is of a severe but not dangerous character.

Thursday night a fracas occurred at the Manhatten Gas Works, corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue C, during which MOSES SLOAN, the foreman, was kicked in the lower part of the abdomen by GEORGE MOORE, one of the laborers. SLOAN was taken to his home, No. 606 East Fifteenth-street, and the Police do not appear to have been informed of the affair until last evening when SLOAN was found to be in a dangerous condition. MOORE was then arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house to await the result of the injuries.

Burning of the New-Jersey Central Freight Building at Communipaw—Two Men Burned to Death Outright and One Killed—Loss $120,000.

The freight depot of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at the terminus of the road south of Jersey City, was burned last evening, together with twelve loaded cars and a quantity of freight. The loss was serious in the amount of property destroyed, as well as in loss of life and injury of persons.

The fire broke out at about 6 o'clock in the business-room at the east end of the building, and spread rapidly until the entire structure was enveloped in flames. Whether the fire was caused by an overheated stove or by coals falling out upon the floor has not been ascertained, but it appears from the statements of some of the men that the inmates were not apprised that a fire was in progress until the flames rolled out from the room and spread through the building. At this moment HENRY JOHNSON, a night watchman, was sitting in another small room near the business-room, attempted, it is said, to suppress the flames by throwing pails of water upon the burning timbers. A beam fell upon him while he was at work, and while he was confined by the weight the fire wrapped around him, burning him almost to a cinder. The flames swept on westward, consuming freight and cars, and seriously threatening the passenger depot, which was separated from the freight building by a space of about fifty feet. Twelve freight cars, loaded for the most part with grain, were destroyed, the efforts of the firemen and workmen being insufficient to draw them away in time. Six horses standing in a car near the end of the depot, were burned to death before they could be reached. The fire had been in progress nearly an hour before the fire companies from Jersey City and Bergen had arrived upon the spot, and it was then too late to save the building, but by vigorous exertions the passenger depot was preserved, and several cars, that would otherwise have been consumed, were taken out of the reach of the flames. At about 8 o'clock the fire companies began to retire, but a few remained until 12½ o'clock this morning, when the fire was finally quenched, only a few blackened timbers remaining. Besides the watchman JOHNSON, who is known to have been burned to death, and whose body was recovered, there was one other, MICHAEL CUFF, also a watchman, who is supposed to have been burned. He was in the building a short time before the fire broke out, and has not since been seen. He resided with his family in Fifty-third-street, this City. EDWARD FLANNERY, a member of Engine Company No. 3 of Jersey City, was struck in the back by the pole of the engine-tender of No. 1 Engine Company, and was fatally injured. He was carried to his house in Steuben-street, Jersey City, where he is reported to have died at 10 o'clock last evening. A large crowd of men standing upon an elevated platform at the foot of Greene-street, across the cove, opposite the fire, broke through the platform. Four persons were injured by the falling hogsheads and timbers. This completes, so far as has been learned, the list of casualties. The loss by the fire is estimated at $120,000. The insurance could not be learned.

JOHN MCCABE, a laborer, residing in Cliff-street, in this City, was seriously burned, and his injuries, it is feared, are mortal. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A Ruffianly Assault.

At a late hour last evening JAMES and PATRICK MOONEY, two brothers, forced their way into the room of Mrs. JULIA GORMAN, at No. 223 East Twenty-fifth-street, and brutally assaulted the woman and her young daughter. EDWARD GORMAN, her son, aged fourteen years, who was present, endeavored to protect his mother and sister, and in doing so stabbed PATRICK MOONEY in the right breast, inflicting a severe wound. The Police arrived at this juncture and took the boy in charge, and he was locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, where JAMES MOONEY was also detained. PATRICK was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

RICHMOND, VA.

The War of the Mayors—The Siege of the Station Continued—Starvation of a Portion of the Garrison—A Negro Shot.

RICHMOND, Va., March 18.—The condition of affairs here is not much changed since last night. Both Mayor ELLISON and Mayor CAHOON had interviews with Gen. CANBY this morning. CAHOON'S party, with the exception of three or four who were starved out, and came out this morning, still hold the lower Station-house. They have been without food since Wednesday night. DANIEL HENDERSON, colored, was shot and killed this morning by the special policemen for resisting them when they were clearing the streets of the crowd around the lower Station-house. Mayor ELLISON'S Police still have possession of the city buildings, with the exception of the Station-houses.

The Siege Raised by Gen. Canby—Ellison's Police Stoned by the Negroes—One Negro Killed and Three Wounded.

RICHMOND, Va., March 18.—This afternoon Gen. CANBY interfered in the municipal troubles by sending a guard of soldiers and raising the siege at the lower Station-house, and giving free egress and ingress to all having business there. This action, he says, had no reference to the question of the Mayoralty, but is taken purely as a precaution against any acts of disorder or violence. This movement is applauded by the friends of CAHOON, and was protested against by ELLISON as an unwarrantable interference with the civil law of the State. When the military took possession of the Station-house, Mayor ELLISON'S Police left, and being stoned by the crowd of colored men, the Police charged upon them. About fifty shots were fired, and two or three colored men were wounded. Affairs have since quieted down. To-morrow both Mayors will have a Police force on the streets, and hold independent Courts. Trouble is apprehended. The Council is in session to-night considering what is to be done.

RICHMOND, Va., March 18—10 P. M.—The City Council, to-night, passed an ordinance abolishing the Station-houses now in the hands of CAHOON'S Police; authorizing Mayor ELLISON to call out the Fire Brigade as Police; pledging the city to pay all the Special Police sworn in by Mayor ELLISON; authorizing the City Court to be held in the City Hall, and pledging Mayor ELLISON the earnest support of the Council in his efforts to maintain the peace of the city against the lawless men conspiring against it. The city is quiet this evening. The casualties of the day were one man killed and three wounded. Mayor CAHOON has his headquarters at the lower Station-house where the military guard is, and Mayor ELLISON'S head-quarters are at the City Hall. Mayor ELLISON'S Police patrol the city to-night.

THE SCAFFOLD.

A Murderer Hanged in Little Valley—Confession and Penitence of the Criminal.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., March 18.—THEODORE NICKLOS was hanged in this place today for the murder of Dr. ANDREW MEAD, in Alleghany, N. Y., in December last. Since his arrest NICKLOS has made a confession, detailing the manner in which the crime was committed. He assaulted his victim with a fire-shovel, and beat him in the most shocking manner till life was extinct. He then fled, taking with him the watch and money of the murdered man. NICKLOS was arrested in Buffalo, and through the medium of the stolen watch, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged today. He showed great indifference to his fate up to the time of his execution. The gallows was erected in the jail-yard. The condemned left the jail in charge of Sheriff COOPER, leaning upon two deputies. He was preceded by Fathers SORG and BLOOMER, and followed by some of the county officers. He ascended the platform with a firm step. The death-warrant was then read and the rites of the Catholic Church performed. He was overwhelmed at the last moments and wished Father SORG to say for him that he was sorry for all the sins he had ever committed and that he hoped for salvation, and trusted that his fate would be a warning to all young people. He dropped eight feet and died without a struggle. His body was delivered to his friends.

EUROPE.

The French Amnesty in the Cabinet—Disagreement of Members—The Proposed Franco-Austrian Alliance—A Spanish Pension for Castanon's Family.

PARIS, March 18.—A semi-official journal announces that, owing to disagreements of opinion among the Ministers at the last meeting of the Cabinet, the proposed amnesty was abandoned....The *Journal Francais* asserts that the Archduke ALBERT of Austria, who before his visit to Paris was opposed to a Franco-Austrian alliance, is now favorable to the project....The Consulates of France at Philadelphia and Richmond have been abolished, and the Vice-Consulate at Chicago has been made a full Consulate. ....The *Marseillaise* of today announces that as all its editors have gone to Tours, in order to be present at the Prince Bonaparte homicide trial, that journal will be edited there for the time.

MADRID, March 18.—In the Cortes today a resolution granting a pension of $300 to each of the children of Señor CASTANON, late editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, gave rise to an interesting debate, during which enthusiastic speeches were made in favor of the preservation of Spanish authority in Cuba. The resolution was adopted.

The Pope's Health—The Leaders of the Opposition in the Council—Spain and the Council—Rome Without the French Troops.

LONDON, March 18.—A well-informed correspondent at Rome, telegraphs that the rumor of the Pope's illness is confirmed. The Bishops of Besancon and Nevers take the lead in the opposition to the infallibility dogma.

MADRID, March 18.—Owing to the attitude taken by the Pope, the Government has decided not to send a special envoy to the Ecumenical Council. It is believed here that the proclamation of Papal infallibility will do great injury to the cause of the Church in Spain, where the manifest tendency now is to freedom in religious matters.

PARIS, March 18.—The *Opinion Nationale* has a remarkable editorial today. It demands the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, the renunciation of the Concordat, and the suppression of the Budget for public worship; and declares that, should these measures be carried out, nothing would be left in Rome but imbecility and fraud.

British Parliament—Expulsion of Foreigners from Japan.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. OTWAY, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, admitted that the Japanese had expelled foreigners from Nagasaki. He said Sir H. S. PARKES, the British Minister to Japan, had remonstrated, but his representations were too late. Out of 2,000 foreigners who had entered Nagasaki, only 200 were suffered to remain. The Education bill was again taken up. Mr. VERNON HARCOURT supported the amendment suggested by JOHN BRIGHT, namely: That the basis of the bill should be religious equality. Without this its provisions were unjust. He objected to relegating sectarian controversy to the vestries. The schools in the rural districts were sure to be monopolized by the Church. Parliament to prevent this should settle the question. In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor explained the provisions of the High Court of Justice bill, demonstrating the improvement it would make in the safe and speedy administration of the law.

Loss of the Ventus Confirmed—St. Patrick's Day in Ireland Quiet—Failures in England.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from Antwerp confirms the previous report of the loss of the ship *Ventus*, Capt. VESPER, from Callao Nov. 11, with guano for Antwerp. She was an American ship of 1,242 tons burden, and belonged at Thomaston, Me. The *Mayflower* was only slightly damaged. ....St. Patrick's Day was celebrated throughout Ireland yesterday in the usual manner. So far as heard from no disorders occurred, and the extra precautions taken by the authorities to guard against rioting were needless....JOHN INGHAM, of Halifax, England, has stopped payment. Other failures there are rumored.

EDINBURGH, March 18.—Mr. DONALD MACKENZIE has been appointed Lord of the Court of Session, vice E. F. MAITLAND.

THE EAST.

A Strike Among Railroad Laborers—The Connecticut River Open—Property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Attached.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 18.—The laborers on the Connecticut Western Railroad, between Winsted and Salisbury, have struck for $1 75 a day. They have been receiving $1 60. The contractors refuse to accede....The time for receiving bids for the construction of the Connecticut Valley Railroad expired yesterday. The bids will be considered by the directors today. They embrace propositions for the entire line and for different sections. Some of the most experienced railroad contractors in the country have put in bids, and have to await the decision....Navigation is open in the Connecticut River. Steamboats arrived yesterday from New-York, and will run regularly hereafter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 18.—Sheriff KENWORTHY, of Dutchess County, has attached all the real and personal property in this county belonging to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, including one-half of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad from Hopewell Junction to Plum Point, on a warrant issued by GEORGE GILBERT to satisfy a claim against the Company of $988,000 in favor of SYDNEY DILLON, a contractor. Another attachment is in the hands of the Sheriff against the same road in favor of O. S. BARNES, chief engineer, for the sum of $26,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LOWELL, Mass., March 18.—Yesterday afternoon JAMES YOUNG and EMERSON T. LOWERY, aged eighteen years, had a difficulty in MICHAEL CODY'S beer-shop, and were put out by JOHN CODY. LOWERY fired a revolver through the door, injuring the elder CODY in the head. Young CODY followed them, and LOWERY shot him in the temple, causing a wound which will be likely to prove fatal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—On Wednesday night HUGH MCKINNEY was terribly beaten by a party of roughs in front of the tavern on the corner of Eighteenth and South streets. He was taken to his home, where he died last night. No arrests have been made....PATRICK SWEENEY has been arrested here on suspicion of murdering Mrs. TOBIN, at Woodville, Penn., a few days since.

LEWISTON, Me., March 18.—The snow-storm and gale, which opened here on Wednesday, continues at this date. About two feet of snow has fallen, and is now drifting heavily, interrupting travel on the highways and delaying the railroad trains.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 18.—The Otseningo Mills, in this city, owned by MOORE & MYER, with the machinery, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is from $25,000 to $30,000, on which there is $28,000 insurance.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 18.—The Section House, twelve miles east of this place, was burned down this morning and one man burned to death. The rest of the inmates barely escaped with their lives. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 18.—DENNIS CAHILL, for assault with intent to murder THOS. O'NEIL, was sentenced to twelve years in State Prison today. JAMES FORD was garroted last night, in Windsor Locks, and robbed of his watch by HENRY MUNGERFORD, a prize-fighter and rough, who was committed to jail in this city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18.—The Providence Annual Conference of Methodists today voted on the question of lay delegation. The voted stood 59 for and 48 against lay delegation. The vote of the laymen in the several districts of the Conference was reported aggregating 1,788 for and 581 against.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—HOWARD, BARNES & Co., distillers near Mount Sterling, have failed. Their liabilities are $50,000.

FALBANY, March 18.—The produce store of D. N. RUSO, and the candy manufactory of ANDERSON & MESSICK, were burned to-night; loss 15,000 to $20,000....The drapery about the altar in St. John's Catholic Church caught fire to-night during service, creating an excitement in which two or three ladies were injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The steamer *Montana* sailed for Panama today, with 370 passengers and $810,000 in treasure, $800,000 of which was for England and the balance for Panama. The total shipments of treasure since Jan. 1 have been $9,333,000, including $3,418,000 sent to New-York.

ANOTHER DISASTER REPORTED.

A Collision Between Two Steamers in the British Channel—One Sunk, Carrying Down the Captain and Thirty Others.

Dispatches were received here from London, yesterday, containing the statement that a collision had occurred off the coast of Germany, between the steamers *Normandy* and *Mary*, in which the *Normandy* was sunk and the Captain and thirty others drowned. The *Normandy*, which was sunk is one of the regular line of mail-boats running between Southampton and the Channel Islands, belonging to the London and Southwestern Railway Company. She was built at Southampton in 1863, and was of two hundred tons register, with engines of 225 horse-power. It is an extremely fortunate thing that the collision did not happen in the Summer time, or the loss of life would probably have been much greater. These boats frequently carry two hundred passengers at a trip during the Summer months, it being the the favorite line for tourists visiting the Channel Islands. The *Normandy* was very elegantly fitted up, and has often been alluded to as more like a yacht than a passenger steamer. The *Mary* is a much larger vessel being of 614 tons register, and about 900 carrying capacity. She was built in Dundee, in 1867, and is owned by Mr. THOMAS MORTON, of that town. Her engines are only about 200 horse-power, but being a twin screw, she is remarkably fast, having frequently run from London to Gothenburg, in Sweden, in thirty-six hours, beating every other boat on the route. At the time of the accident she was bound from the Danube to London with a cargo of grain; and from the fact of the great loss of life on the *Normandy*, it is probable the *Mary* went right over her.

German Republican Central Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee held their regular monthly meeting, at the Steuben House, last evening, WM. GELLMANN presiding. Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, Ex-Governor of Wisconsin, was received as a delegate from the German Republican Club of the Fourth Assembly District, and SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, Esq., as a delegate from the German Republican Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District. A special committee, appointed with regard to the appointment of German Republicans of this City to Federal offices, made a report, which was accompanied by a memorial sent by the Committee to President GRANT and the heads of Departments at Washington on the subject. The special Committee also reported that it had interviews with leading Federal officers in this City concerning a proper and equitable distribution of subordinate offices to German Republicans belonging to the organization. It was resolved that the Executive Committee of the Central Committee take the necessary steps for a general organization of the German Republicans throughout the State, and then the meeting adjourned.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the credentials of Gen. AMES, reported the same back with a resolution that that gentleman is not eligible to a seat in the Senate of the United States from the State of Mississippi.

Senator CONKLING'S report on the credentials of Gen. AMES, calls attention to the constitutional requirements that a person to be eligible as a Senator of the United States, must be an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen, and must be such inhabitant "when elected." The election in this instance occurred on the 18th of January, 1870, at which time Gen. AMES was a military officer, stationed in Mississippi by order of supreme military authority, and was acting as Provisional Governor by appointment from Gen. McDOWELL. In the opinion of the Judiciary Committee his presence in these two characters did not constitute the requisite legal residence, notwithstanding his declaration when consenting to become a candidate for the Senate that he intended to leave the army and reside in Mississippi, and notwithstanding his subsequent resignation from the army, which was accepted by the President before signing the bill to admit the State.

Mr. BICE, as a member of the Committee, said he did not concur in the report.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. CRAGIN presented a memorial of the Chiefs of Bureaus in the Navy Department, setting forth the inadequacy of their compensation, and asking that when any officers below the rank of Rear-Admiral shall be appointed chief of a naval bureau, he shall have the sea pay and allowances of a Commodore. The petition is recommended to the favorable consideration of the Committee on Naval Affairs by Secretary ROBESON and President GRANT.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial of underwriters and merchants of Philadelphia, in regard to the *Alabama* claims. Also, a memorial of Irish citizens, in favor of protection of domestic industries.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial of the Choctaw nation of Indians, remonstrating against the enactment of bills to consolidate Indian tribes and organize a Territorial Government for them, and to authorize the construction of certain railroads through the Indian Territory.

RESOLUTIONS FROM LEGISLATURES.

Mr. RAMSEY presented resolutions of the Legislature of Minnesota in reference to Fort Ridgely Reservation and Sault St. Marie Canal.

Mr. CONKLING presented resolutions of the Assembly of the State of New-York, favoring an appropriation for the construction of a breakwater off Port Jefferson Bay.

Mr. HAMLIN presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, relating to claims against the United States for interest on advances made by Massachusetts during the war of 1812.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill authorizing mail steam-ship service between New-Orleans and certain ports in Mexico.

It authorizes the Post-master General to contract with Messrs. GARRISON, MOTLEY, BABY, MCKIBBEN, CREEVY and associates for semi-monthly service during ten years, with a subsidy of $150,000 annually—the steam-ships to be first-class, and constructed within eighteen months in the United States.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to increase the pension of the widow of the late Gen. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to restore to New-Orleans the Branch Mint property in that city.

TEHUANTEPEC SHIP CANAL.

Mr. FENTON presented the following joint resolution:

Whereas, The commerce of the world, and more especially that of the Western Hemisphere, renders it important that a ship canal should be constructed across the American isthmus; and

Whereas, The Government of the Republic of Mexico has conceded to an American Company the privilege of opening inter-oceanic communication by means of a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and now proposes to add thereto a concession for a ship canal; therefore be it

Resolved, That if the President of the United States shall obtain the assent of the Government of Mexico, then the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail a corps of engineers to make a survey of the summit of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to ascertain if there be sufficient water at the summit of said isthmus for a ship canal; and if it should be found on examination that there is sufficient water, then a survey of the isthmus for a ship canal shall be made from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, together with the complete plans, profiles and estimates for the same, under such regulations and with such provisions as the Committee on Foreign Relations may recommend.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Georgia Bill. Mr. WILSON offered the following as an amendment to the bill:

"That in consequence of the illegal, disorganizing and revolutionary proceedings of the General Assembly of Georgia, it shall be and hereby is declared, that the term of service of the said General Assembly shall date from the 26th of January, 1870, and shall continue until the persons to be chosen on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1872, as members of General Assembly of said State are qualified; provided, that the last clause of the second sub-division of the first section of the third article of the Constitution of Georgia, in the following words: 'The General Assembly may by law change the time of election and the members shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified,' shall never be by any Legislature exercised so as to extend the term of any office beyond the regular period named in the said Constitution, and the said General Assembly shall, by joint resolution, consent to this fundamental condition before this act shall take effect."

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, said that the condition of things in Georgia was in some respects like that which existed in Kansas before her admission into the Union. He then argued that the Government organized in Georgia, with BULLOCK as Governor, was at the time and was now a Provisional Government. He meant by that a Government for the time being and provided for the occasion, not a State Government with the seal of validity, and stamped with the approval of Congress. The first election was held, not under the Constitution of Georgia, but only by the authority delegated by Congress in the Reconstruction laws and executed by the Commanding General in that State. His own view was that the personalities concerning Gov. BULLOCK and others, had nothing to do with the question. If bad men had been elected to office there was the remedy by impeachment. There should be no effort on the part of Congress to cut off the term of office of any man because it was said that he was a bad man, and that he intended to perpetuate his own office. No power was given to any man to perpetuate his term longer than that for which he was elected. There was no provision when the term expired, because there was no date as to the time it commenced. He declared himself to be in favor of Senator WILSON'S amendment striking out the Bingham amendment, and declaring and fixing the term of the present members of the Legislature, &c.

Mr. EDMUNDS controverted some of the positions of Mr. POMEROY.

Mr. WILLIAMSON protested against the construction put upon the Constitution of Georgia, particularly by the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. HOWARD.)

Mr. EDMUNDS did not know how he should vote, but he wished to be understood as in no way acquiescing in the construction that the members of the Legislature can perpetuate themselves in office. Such a construction was repugnant to the spirit of our institutions and our republican form of government; and, therefore, it would require express language in the Constitution to sustain the position. Such a power had never before been claimed anywhere in this country. It ought not to stand on mere inference or doubtful construction.

Mr. HOWARD briefly explained his position.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, spoke of difficulties in the way of agreement, and was in favor of fixing the time for the continuance of the Legislature, say for two years, because there could not now be a fair election, owing to inadequate protection to life and property. No man dared to attempt to execute the laws in consequence of the Kuklux and other disturbers of the peace. He proposed to give the benefit of the doubt in favor of law and order, in favor of reconstruction. If the Legislature could have all the regular term, of a part of which it was deprived by the expulsion of loyal members and the admission of rebels, there would be a fair chance of reorganizing a loyal Legislature for the protection of the State. If an election should take place next Fall, the loyal men, for the reasons stated, would not succeed.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, said the question was not whether Georgia should be admitted, but whether the so-called Bingham amendment should be adopted or rejected. He then briefly alluded to the political condition of Georgia, saying she now appeared as having complied with the conditions precedent partly in 1868 and partly in February, 1870. The Legislature and all that it had done were under the sanction of the State Constitution. If, as he contended, Congress validated the acts of the Legislature, they must, therefore, necessarily have validated the body that passed them—that ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The clause in relation to the election of Members of the Legislature could only mean one thing. If by any unavoidable accident the qualification of officers and members became impracticable, then only those in office could hold over till this could take place. It did not mean that the officers and members arbitrarily, and by their own act, could continue themselves in office. He could come to no other conclusion than to continue the Legislature in existence for two years beyond the term for which the members were elected would be an act of wanton and flagrant usurpation, and further, if Congress countenanced such an outrage, and encouraged or winked at it with a full knowledge of the facts and with power to prevent it, Congress would make itself responsible. In response to the gentleman who preceded him, he said if the laws could not be carried out in Georgia then the State could be declared in a state of insurrection. Did Senators doubt the power or willingness of Congress to pass the necessary laws to suppress insurrection? Was not the Executive power wielded by a President who would execute the laws with vigor? It did not surprise him that most of the Southern States were passing through the process of second fermentation. Like fevers, the troubles must work themselves out. The evil did not exist because certain men are in power, but because of the peculiar views and education of the Southern people. The only cure is in reform, which is a plant of slow growth.

Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, said he should vote to strike out the proviso.

The Senate then voted on and agreed to Mr. MORTON'S amendment:

That so much of the Army act of 1867 as prohibits the organization and calling out the militia by the Governors of the Southern States be and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. DRAKE offered the following amendment:

SECTION —. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Legislature or the Governor of any State shall represent to the President of the United States that there exists in such State organizations or combinations of men engaged in the perpetration of acts of violence against the persons or property of others, or in obstructing the due execution of the laws of such State, and that the Government of such State is unable to suppress the perpetration of such acts of violence or obstruction, it shall be the duty of the President to send into such State such a number of the troops of the United States as may be necessary for the suppression of such acts of violence or obstruction, and the subjugation and dispersion of such organizations and combinations, and the officer commanding such troops upon arriving in the county or district where such organization or combination shall have been represented to exist, shall declare martial law of such county or district, with suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, if such suspension shall be authorized by the President, and shall take all measures known to martial law for the suppression of such organizations and combinations, and shall hold and maintain military jurisdiction over all persons arrested by his order until their cases shall be finally disposed of, and shall proceed to levy upon and collect from the inhabitants of such county or district a sum of money sufficient to pay the expenses of the transportation of such troops from the point whence they were ordered to the point of their operations in such county or district, and all other expenses of the command which shall be there stationed for the purpose aforesaid; and this section shall apply to any case in any of said States where the President may have heretofore sent a military force upon the request of the Legislature or Governor thereof, for the suppression of domestic violence, and if the army of the United States shall be so stationed or employed as that it cannot, in the judgment of the President, be advantageously used for this service, he shall call out and organize a sufficient number of the militia of the States which have not been in armed hostility to the United States to accomplish such suppression, and the provisions of this section shall apply to the militia so called out and organized.

Mr. DRAKE stated the reasons which induced him to offer this amendment. Among them was the one that while it would protect loyal men, and would eradicate all the illegal and murderous organizations to which reference had been made. Not only was the plan suggested for Georgia, but for Tennessee and North Carolina and other States, where it was necessary to put down the midnight and masked assassins.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said the law was at present ample to suppress insurrection. What went beyond that was so monstrous, to be adopted in a time of peace, that he simply contented himself with asking the yeas and nays.

Mr. DRAKE replied that he thought the amendment could not be squelched by an adjective. The Senator from Illinois said it was so monstrous that it should not be adopted in time of peace. To be sure there was not now a flagrant war, and so far as the marshaling of armed forces and the sound of the cannon and the bugle, it was a time of national peace; but there were some localities where there was no peace and where he desired to make the criminal population feel the consequences of their acts. He denied that the present law to suppress insurrection was amply sufficient. It might be if there was an insurrection in open day, but the grave crimes to which he had alluded were secretly perpetrated under cover of the night.

Mr. THAYER, of Nebraska, said he was ready to vote for this proposition, although it might seem monstrous to that Senator. He was ready to vote for a proposition still more monstrous, to strike the rebels harder blows until they surrendered to the authority of the United States. He wanted the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

After further debate by Mr. CARPENTER and Mr. HAMLIN, in opposition to the amendment, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, adjourned; the body having previously fixed the time to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a resolution of the American Society of Civil Engineers against committing the patronage and influence of the Government to any route for a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, until the route of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been fully surveyed.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. GARFIELD—Of citizens of Ohio, asking a donation of $50,000 of the allowance made by Congress for the education of the freedmen of the South, in behalf of Wilberforce University, near Xenia, Ohio.

By Mr. O'NEILL—Of Philadelphia book-binders, for a specific duty of at least twenty-five per cent. per pound on imported books.

EXTENSION OF PATENTS.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill reported last Friday from the Committee on Patents, allowing application for further extension of the patent of ROBERT BURNS GOODYEAR, originally granted on March 13, 1849, for inventions in power looms.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, opposed the whole system of selecting certain inventions and having them extended to an undue length of time, and hoped the House would cease giving encouragement to combinations and monopolies.

The bill was defended by Mr. JENCKES, Chairman of the Committee on Patents, and then on motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, it was laid on the table.

Bills allowing applications for extension of patents were reported by Mr. JENCKES and passed in the following cases:

JOSEPH CODFERE'S patent for improvement in bedstead fastenings.

JOHN MURPHY'S patent for improvement in presses for treating gutta percha.

SAMUEL GARDNER, JR.'S, patent for improvement in machinery for crushing, pulverizing and stamping ores.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the Chair, and was addressed by Mr. STEVENSON, in continuation of his speech commenced last night, in favor of a reduction in taxation, and against a protective tariff. He was now tempted to enlarge his proposition, and to ask a reduction of seventy millions—the Government could spare it. There was a surplus of thirty millions over the calculations, and in less than two years that surplus would be fifty millions a year. He wished to have that surplus cut off, and the people relieved. He would ask that the reduction should begin with the tax on the necessaries of life: tea, coffee, and sugar; articles which entered beneath every man's roof. Those articles should be absolutely free. He also wanted coal free. It was one of the prime necessities of life. Then he wanted salt free. He would be willing to let the State of New-York have a bounty from the national treasury equal to that which it now receives on salt, so as to have that article free to all the people. New-England had the reputation of great adroitness in looking after her interests, but Pennsylvania carried the palm in that respect. That State had paid last year in internal revenue taxes $15,438,975, and had received in premiums on coal and iron $14,869,000—almost as much premium on her raw material as she had paid in internal revenue taxes. He appealed to the Representatives of Pennsylvania, for the sake of the country, for the sake of the State, for their own sake, to abate something of their demands, and join in relieving the people from the burden of taxation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS.

At the close of Mr. STEVENSON'S speech, the Committee, at 2 o'clock, rose, and in compliance with a recently-established rule assigning to the business of the District of Columbia the third Friday in each month after 2 o'clock, the House proceeded to the consideration of that business.

Mr. WELKER reported a bill to establish a Police Court in the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. COOK reported a bill for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law. Passed.

Mr. COOK reported a bill to amend the Usury laws of the District, establishing a rate of six per cent. interest, where not otherwise stipulated, and making ten per cent. the maximum rate receivable under written contract.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to reduce the latter rate to eight per cent. Negatived; yeas 35, nays 80.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. GILFILLAN reported a bill to incorporate the Washington and Boston Steam-ship Company. Passed.

After the disposal of other business relating to the District, Mr. SLOCUM introduced a bill for the relief of the families of the men lost on the United States steam-tug *Maria*. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. BIGGS—For information as to improving the navigation of the Christiana River, near Wilmington, Del. Adopted.

By Mr. MORGAN—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to report whether, under the rule forbidding members to vote on questions in which they are directly interested, members who are officers or stockholders of a national bank, or holders of Government bonds, can vote on the Funding bill. Objected to by Mr. MAYNARD.

The House then, at 4¼, adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for general debate on the Tariff bill.

CANADA.

Inland Navigation of the Dominion—The Chain of Canals—The Scheme of Direct Water Communication with the Atlantic—Improvements Suggested.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, March 7, 1870.

The agitation of the enlargement of the canals brings out prominently just now the whole scheme of direct water communication with the Atlantic, *via* the St. Lawrence, and shows clearly that the best policy of the country is to supply as early as possible all the advantages that are requisite to make the transit of sea-going craft a matter of certainty. Long before railways were thought of in Canada, its inland navigation had been so much improved as to form a complete line of water communication between the upper lakes and the ocean.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence was so difficult and slow, in consequence of the many obstructions, that it became imperatively necessary to adopt some means of surmounting the obstacles that nature had placed in the way, and the result was a conference of Commissioners, which was held at Montreal in 1818. In the same year a company was organized to construct the Lachine Canal; in the following year the work was assumed by the Provincial Government, and completed in 1825. Altogether it has cost $2,250,000, and is only eight miles in length, but substantially built in every part. This was the first link in the chain, but although one of the greatest difficulties had been overcome—the Lachine Rapids—there was still much to be done to render that chain complete. Shortly after the war of 1812 the Imperial Government projected what is known as the Rideau Canal, which connects Ottawa with Kingston. The object of this work was to effect the safe transportation of troops from the lower Province, in time of war. This canal, however, was not commenced until 1826, and finished in 1834. It was one of the most preposterous schemes ever undertaken, and is now simply regarded as a monument of Imperial folly, for it never has, and never can be, of any importance, either for military or commercial purposes. It is 127 miles long, has forty-seven locks and cost the British Government $4,380,000. On account of its strictly military character, and being carried by a circuitous route to avoid contiguity with the United States boundary line, it could not be made available for the carrying trade of either the Ottawa or the St. Lawrence, and it is now only navigated by a steam-boat or an occasional scow. As a means of reaching Lake Ontario from Montreal it was, therefore, utterly useless, and the tedious process of dragging "Durham boats" up the rapids was a saving of time compared with going round by Ottawa.

The next link decided on was the Beauharnais Canal. It runs along the south side of the river for eleven miles, overcomes three rapids in the St. Lawrence, and was completed in 1849 at a cost of $1,589,000. To pass the Long Sault Rapids it became necessary to construct twelve miles of canal, extending from Cornwall, at the head of Lake St. Francis, to the head of the Long Sault, and it was completed in 1843 at a cost of $1,914,000. From the head of this canal to Prescott is a stretch of thirty-eight miles, and four rapids occur. These have been overcome by the Williamsburg Canals, a series of short cuts, in all about ten miles in length, constructed at a cost of $1,320,000. From Prescott westward the navigation is uninterrupted, and the chain of canal communication from Montreal is complete to that point. The total cost of these canals, including the deepening of Lake St. Peter below Montreal, was $8,550,000.

UNION OF LAKES ERIE AND ONTARIO.

The demands of the carrying trade of the lakes were only partially met by the construction of the St. Lawrence Canal, and it became necessary to unite Lakes Erie and Ontario, in order to afford an outlet from the West. The first project was mooted in 1798; twenty years later surveys were made, and again in 1823, but the work was not commenced until the Fall of 1824, and in 1829 the Welland Canal, a very temporary sort of an affair was opened, and it had to be reconstructed in twelve years afterward. The total cost of the work was $6,269,000, and the length of the canal is twenty-eight miles. Its projector was the late Hon. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, a member of the Legislature, and for a time President of the Board of Works for the Province. To this able and indefatigable man Canada owed much. He lived to see the Welland Canal completed after years and years of difficulty, under which almost any one else would have sunk; and he also projected and carried out the Welland Railway, running between the same points on the two lakes as the canal. A more patriotic man never lived. He was constantly laboring for the public good, combining with others in furthering his country's interests, and ever seeking to cement more closely its friendly relations with the United States by means of increasing the commercial intercourse between the two countries. Canada never had so valuable an advocate, and his death was justly regarded as a public calamity. The Welland Canal forms the last, and by far the most important, link in the chain of Canadian inland navigation, being the grand outlet for the carrying trade of the upper lakes, and the channel of an immense business now being carried on between the East and the West.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

The question of canal enlargement recently came before the Federal Legislature, when the Minister of Public Works announced that it was not the intention of the Government to undertake the enlargements of the canals at present, although they would do all they could, when the public finances would admit of it, to improve the navigation. This is not an encouraging declaration, but one that will serve to strengthen the agitation now going on. It was thought the time had at length arrived when the Government would see it to be their imperative duty to carry out what has been so long and so earnestly demanded. By the act of confederation the Government are empowered, so soon as the public finances will admit, to enlarge the canals and otherwise improve the navigation; but it is evident enough that if the enlargement is to be contingent on the state of the finances it will never be effected. The Government are charged with squandering millions in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, which might be more profitably expended on the canals. Of this there can scarcely be any doubt, but it should not be forgotten that the Confederation act makes the construction of this useless railway obligatory upon them, inasmuch as it was one of the conditions of the union, the design being to link the Provinces together with an iron band, no matter whether it should prove a paying concern or not. Had the twenty millions of dollars to be expended on the inter-colonial been applied to the improvement of inland navigation, an incalculable boon would have been conferred upon the country. There can be no doubt that the future prosperity of the Dominion mainly depends on opening up new avenues of trade, and improving the channels already opened to such an extent as to provide for a carrying trade that would soon be doubled and trebled. In addition to the large expenditure of $15,847,000 on canals, over two and a half millions have been expended on light-houses, harbors, piers, &c., still the necessities of trade demand further improvements, which cannot be long refused. At present only vessels with forty-four feet of beam can pass through from Lake Ontario to the ocean, and only vessels with twenty-six feet of beam can proceed to sea from the upper lakes. But this is not all; the Champlain route, which was intended to facilitate the passage of vessels between the St. Lawrence and the Hudson, and thus form a continuous route, *via* the Welland Canal, is altogether inadequate. The St. Ours lock is upon the same scale as those of the larger canals, but the Chambly Canal will only admit vessels with twenty-three feet beam. The enlargement of this canal is not contemplated, for the reason that a detour of one hundred miles can be saved by starting from a point nearer Montreal. Another obstacle to the admission of larger vessels by this route is the Champlain Canal, in the State of New-York, which is not likely to be enlarged merely to suit the trade of Canada.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence, from the ocean to Montreal, is probably as good as it ever will be, since the deepening of Lake St. Peter, which now admits of the passage of vessels drawing eighteen feet draught of water, and ere long two feet more will be added. From Montreal westward it will be necessary to enlarge the St. Lawrence canals to a capacity large enough to pass large sea-going vessels, and at the same time the Welland Canal will have to be enlarged to an equal size. Were this done, in a short time vessels loading at Chicago or any other of the Western ports, would go through to the Atlantic, and *vice versa*, without breaking bulk, for there seems to be little doubt that the enlargement of the Canadian canals would secure the construction of a canal to obviate the difficulties of navigating the St. Clair Flats. With the view of securing the trade of the upper lakes, Ottawa and Toronto have projected ship canals, one to connect the Ottawa with Lake Huron, and the other the Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario at Toronto. These projects have been a long time before the public, and have made but little progress. The promoters of the last mentioned scheme have asked the Legislature for a grant of ten million acres of land, but the proposition has not been listened to, nor is it likely to be entertained. All projects of the kind should be held in abeyance until arrangements are made for the improvement of the present canals. The Government of Canada have done but little to improve the navigation of the waters connecting the upper lakes. Having built the Welland Canal, they appear to have considered that enough, and depended on the United States to do the rest. The deepening of Mud Lake in the route to Lake Superior has been done entirely by the United States Government, and at Soult Sainte Marie the ship canal is an American enterprise. Of course a canal will ultimately have to be constructed on the north or British side of the river, as the future development of the Lake Superior mining district will demand it. The American trade with the mines of Lake Superior will soon be sufficient to engage the present canal most of the time. The grand aim of the Canadian Government should be the improvement of the inland navigation so far as to admit of a regular carrying trade between the most remote western ports and all other ports of the world. That such a policy will be adopted is certain, but it may not be acted upon for some years. The vast trade which finds its way down the Welland Canal is indicative of the immense business that must by and by be provided for by the enlargement of that channel, and as nothing is more certain than it will soon be attempted to establish direct trade with Europe, the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals can simply be a question of time. The sooner it is undertaken the better.

CURRENT NOTES.

The State of Kansas is to place a portrait of JOHN BROWN in its Capitol.

One county in Georgia has not a single physician. They are all married men.

Only one town in Maine celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of that State.

A Boston evening paper chronicles the arrest of "a notorious female-confidence woman."

A public school was dismissed in Elkhorn, Wis., one day last week that the children might attend a murder trial.

Whether Boston shall be annexed to Charlestown is to be decided by the votes of the people of the two cities.

Hon. W. F. DE SAUSSERE, of South Carolina, died in Columbia on the 13th inst. He was for many years a member of the Legislature, and also served in Congress.

The election in the Third District of Kentucky for a successor of Mr. GOLLADAY in Congress, is to be held on the 25th of April, by proclamation of Gov. STEVENSON.

"Consistency, thou are a jewel," and "Though lost to sight, to memory dear." are two familiar quotations whose originators no one has yet been able to discover.

A member of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has expressed the opinion that the Indian is bound to have bread or scalps, but apparently prefers the scalps.

Boston papers are incorrectly reporting that three young Chinamen are about to enter Harvard University. Howard University is the institution to which their footsteps tend.

The only icy side-walk in Court-street, Boston, which was sprinkled with ashes on Thursday morning was in front of an undertaker's office. Passers-by stood up and called the undertaker blessed.

The Taunton (Mass.) *Gazette* learns that all manufacturing establishments situated along the Blackstone River have concluded to reduce the wages of their employes ten per cent. on the 1st of April.

The Shakers at Alfred, Me., are negotiating the sale of their real estate there to Portland parties for $100,000, and have sent two of their number to the Shenandoah to examine the country, authorizing them to erect buildings there for the society, if they think it advisable.

The Columbus (O.) *State Journal* complains of the hideous stoves in the street cars of that city, and demands their removal on the ground that passengers are constantly in danger of being thrown against them, and that the constant opening and closing of the car doors cause hot and cold blasts of wind to strike them.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* continues its war upon the leading Democrats in that State who sought to sell out the party previous to the late election, and asserts that they are still secretly at work in the same line, designing to form a new party, of which they shall be leaders.

The Albany *Argus* relates that when a certain railroad was first opened a rural member came down to the depot, closely examined every thing, and, after inquiring how much they charged to go to the next station and return, said: "Well, I guess I'll come down to-morrow and ride a bit on your road, but if I don't come on time you needn't wait."

A Bloomington boy who found the dead body of his brother, his fellow-soldier, on the battle-field of Gettysburg, and buried it in a grave dug with his own hands, was surprised a few days ago by the sudden reappearance of that brother, alive and well, at their home. Dead men tell no tales, and so he is bound to believe his brother when he assures him he must have buried some other boy's brother.

FLORA MILLS, the female burglar, whom Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, has just pardoned, is 17 years old, and was for a number of years a captive among the Indians. She was taken from her captors, with a number of others, two years ago, and left homeless, friendless and penniless at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She led an abandoned life until arrested for burglary and sentenced to prison. She is to be sent to the Home of the Friendless, in Cincinnati.

The German Political Reform Association of New-Orleans has published a card, explaining that its object is to effect a reform in the municipal and State Governments, and that it hopes to effect this by striking the words "Democrat" or "Republican" from the list of qualifications for local or State offices, as meaningless and insignificant, and recognizing no claims or qualifications to office but such as are based upon personal merit, honesty and worth.

Western Knights of Pythias were astonished by a telegraphic report that the Supreme Lodge, at its session in this City, decided that married persons should not be admitted to the Order, except in special cases of peculiar merit. Indeed, members in divorce-living Chicago could not conceive of "cases of peculiar merit" being possible. Their relief may be imagined when they learned that the telegram should have read "maimed persons."

Ex-Congressman WHITTEMORE reached Sumter, S. C., on the 12th instant, but no demonstration of any kind was made. The County Commissioners refused to let him speak in the Court-house, and he repaired to a freedman's school-house, where he addressed about 100 persons, nearly all colored men, saying he "was not ashamed of what he had done, but regretted it;" and that he also "regretted that he had had no opportunity to defend himself in Congress, but was assured of the support of his people, although he had received various insults." He asked to be sent back for the unexpired term, and was answered by cries of "Yes, yes, yes!" from his audience.

POLITICS AND THE POLICE.

The Coming Reign of Rowdyism in This City.

What the New Bill Proposes—Sketch of the Old Metropolitan Force—The Probable Changes—Who are to be Turned Out and Who Retained.

It is generally conceded that the Creamer Police bill will be pushed through both branches of the Legislature at lightning speed, and as it annihilates the Metropolitan Police, which has been the pride and safeguard of our City for thirteen years, a short sketch of the admirable system that has been doomed by the Democratic greed for spoils will be of interest to all classes of our citizens.

ORIGIN OF THE OLD POLICE LAW.

The law creating the Metropolitan Police District, which embraced the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, with portions of contiguous counties, had its origin in the frightful inefficiency as policemen of the political stipendiaries of FERNANDO WOOD, at that time Mayor of New-York, and was passed in the Spring of 1857 and went into operation on the 23d of April. The original Commissioners were James Bowen, James W. Nye, Simeon Draper, Jacob Cholwell, James S. T. Stranahan and, *ex-officio*, Fernando Wood and Mr. Powell, as Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. The resistance of WOOD to the law, and the riot that accompanied the inauguration of the new system because of his attempt to nullify the law, are fresh in the public memory and do not require to be now detailed.

THE TRIUMPH OVER FERNANDO WOOD.

After a bitter but brief contest the Commissioners triumphed, and not only obtained possession of all the Station-houses and property of the Municipal Police, but secured the adhesion of all the members of the old force whose services were worth having. On the 27th of May, 1857, FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE was appointed General Superintendent, and the force continued under his charge until April 23, 1859, when, by his resignation, Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER (now deceased) became acting Superintendent, and remained such until the appointment of AMOS PILLSBURY, on July 2, 1859, but the latter remained in office only until Feb. 1, 1860, when he resigned.

THE REORGANIZATION OF 1860.

Meantime the Police force for a number of reasons had been rapidly deteriorating, and the Republicans who were responsible for its creation and condition saw the necessity of at once instituting radical reforms. Accordingly the Legislature of 1860 passed a law abolishing the old Board and appointing a new Commission, consisting of JAMES BOWEN, JOHN G. BERGEN and AMOS PILLSBURY, the latter, however, remaining in the Board only a few days, when he was succeeded by THOMAS C. ACTON. Under these Commissioners the Police was thoroughly reorganized, and its condition as to discipline and efficiency rapidly improved. On the 1st of June, 1860, JOHN A. KENNEDY was appointed Superintendent of the force, and yet remains in that position. But the Board of Commissioners has in the meantime undergone many changes, which it will now be interesting to review. The first of these was the absence of Gen. BOWEN, who left for active service in the rebellion in 1862, and on the 7th of January, 1863, sent his resignation as a member of the Police Board to Gov. SEYMOUR.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S ATTEMPT TO CONTROL.

That official then endeavored to serve his party by removing the old Commissioners and appointing some of his own; but Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN refused to recognize his power to remove, and remained in sole charge of the Police Department during the whole of that terrible year when the efficiency of the Police under their management was so grandly proven in the great riots of July. During the ensuing Winter, however, political complications made a reorganization of the Board possible, and the Legislature passed a law appointing THOMAS C. ACTON, JOSEPH G. BOSWORTH, JOHN G. BERGEN, and WILLIAM MCMURRAY Commissioners for periods fixed in the law.

A POLITICAL COMPROMISE.

This arrangement was the result of a compromise between the two parties. Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN being Republicans, and BOSWORTH and MCMURRAY being Democrats, and it has since been claimed that this equalization of the parties should be always maintained in the Board. But when the term of Mr. MCMURRAY expired in 1866, the Legislature elected BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE as his successor, thus making the Board three Republicans to one Democrat, in which condition it remained until MATTHEW T. BRENNAN was appointed by the Governor and Senate to take office on the 1st day of March, 1868, as the successor of Mr. BERGEN, who had died on the 18th of July, 1867. The political equilibrium of the Board was thus re-established, and has since remained undisturbed, the only changes since being the resignation of Mr. ACTON on the 29th of April, 1869, and the appointment on the same day by the Governor and Senate of Mr. HENRY SMITH, a Republican, as his successor. During all of these changes the only Presidents of the Board since the reorganization in 1860, have been Gen. BOWEN, Mr. ACTON and Judge BOSWORTH, who now occupies the position which he has held since the reorganization after the appointment of Mr. SMITH as a Commissioner; but this place was longer held by Mr. ACTON than by any other person, and he made it one of great power and responsibility, as by the peculiar conjunction of affairs during most of his incumbency he was rarely compelled to consult any will but his own. To him and to Gen. BOWEN, who created the department out of chaos, so that after improvements were possible, the City chiefly owes the fact that we had during the war a Police true to the Union and so thoroughly disciplined that the streets of New-York were generally safe and quiet.

TENURE OF OFFICE OF SUBORDINATES.

The changes in the subordinates of the force have been fewer than among the Commissioners. As we have stated, Mr. KENNEDY has been Superintendent continuously since 1860. Mr. SETH C. HAWLEY, appointed by President GRANT, on Tuesday last, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eight District, has been Chief Clerk since the Summer of the same year. Throughout the force good behavior has regulated the tenure of office, and the Inspectors and Captains remaining unchanged, except by deaths and resignations, he alterations have been few, and there are now Captains of Police who have held that position since the organization of the Metropolitan Department, as well as for many previous years under the Municipal system. As a consequence of this rule, the force has always been beyond the machinations of the mere politicians to such an extent that it has reached a higher standard than would have been possible had the Board been at liberty to turn out and put in members, as political considerations might demand.

THE NEW LAW

is founded upon an idea the very reverse of this. It gives the five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, power to remove any and every member of the Police force without any cause whatever, except their pleasure. The Captains and Sergeants will doubtless be generally removed where politically obnoxious to the new régime, and among the victims will be Garland, of the First Precinct; De Camp, Second; Warlow, Seventh; Washburne, Ninth; Davis, Tenth; Dickson, Eleventh; Scott, Twelfth; Bennett, Thirteenth; Williamson, Sixteenth; Hutchings, Nineteenth; Caffrey, Twentieth; Greer, Twenty-first; Ward, Twenty-second; Hartt, Twenty-third; Todd, Twenty-fourth; Mills, Twenty-fifth; Speight, Twenty-seventh; Burden, Twenty-ninth; Helme, Thirty-first; and Wilson, Thirty-second. The Democratic Captains now in the force, who will be retained are Ulman, Third Precinct; Jourdan, Sixth; McDermott, Eighth; Walsh, Fourteenth; Mount, Seventeenth; McDonnell, Twenty-eighth. In addition to these there are a number of Captains who are understood to be Republicans, but never having been active partisans, and being excellent officers, it is generally conceded that they will not be disturbed. Among these are Allaire, Fourth Precinct; Hedden, Fifteenth; Cameron, Eighteenth; Thorne, Twenty-sixth, and probably one or two others. Among the decapitated will be Fire Marshal BRACKETT, notwithstanding the exertions he is making to keep in, but his successor has not yet been designated. It will probably be one of the present members of Assembly.

PUNISHMENT FOR EXECUTING THE LAW.

The changes among the sergeants and patrol will be proportionately fewer than among the Captains, but every one of them who has ever made himself obnoxious to any Democratic rough by enforcing the law against him may be sure that his day of wrath has come. Especially will this be true of those who were zealous in enforcing the Excise law. Those also who fully did their duty in executing the ordinances of the Board of Health, relative to slaughter-houses and kindred matters, as well as those who have been active in enforcing the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, are reasonably sure of dismissal, for every time they performed their duty in these respects a Democrat was hurt.

The curtain is about to fall upon a past of thirteen years of comparative order and decency for which the Republican Party is to be credited. What is likely to result from the new régime can be gathered from a consideration of the new law, conjoined with a knowledge of the *personelle* of the rising dynasty to be obtained from the following statement:

WHO ARE TO BE THE NEW MEN?

This question is now being universally agitated in political circles, in the neighborhood of the City Hall. A host of names are presented by the adherents of the aspiring ones, and every wire in the complex machinery of the Democratic organization is in constant motion to secure a favorable consideration of the claims of the various local organizations and cliques. Those who are in a position to know and view the inside of the question, wisely wag their heads and keep their secrets to themselves, despite the continued pressure brought upon them to disclose their information. Now that the [illegible] new bill [illegible] of the new Board of Police Commissioners [illegible] passed yesterday in the Senate, the prospect of a sudden change in the Board has had the effect of quickening public interest, and the matter has become an absorbing one with those who have any designs or hopes of obtaining positions in the Department.

WHERE THE APPOINTING POWER LIES.

The law states on its face that the Mayor shall have the power of nominating and appointing the new Commissioners, "with the consent and advice of the Board of Aldermen." Despite this fact it will not be necessary to inform those who know the workings of the Democratic Party that the appointments already lie in other hands than those of the worthy Mayor and his brave Aldermen. In short, it is understood in well-informed circles that the five State Senators from this City have insisted upon making the appointments for the new Board, as the price of their efforts to secure the passage of the bill.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

This agreement gives a Commissioner to each Senator, and they have already made their nominations, as follows:

For Senator TWEED—JAMES HAYES.
For Senator GENET—SHEPHERD KNAPP, Jr.
For Senator NORTON—PETER MITCHELL.
For Senator CREAMER—CHARLES G. CORNELL.
For Senator BRADLEY—JAMES M. SWEENEY.

That these five men will be selected by the Mayor there appears to be no doubt at present, but changes may be made, owing to certain complications in the two Rings now quarreling over the spoils at Albany. As these candidates will have considerable power in their hands before many days, a brief sketch of them will be interesting.

JAMES HAYES

is of obscure parentage and his early days were passed in humble life. Since he rose in the political world he has gained the reputation of a man who forgot his early friends. He was a member of the Common Council for three or four years from the Fourteenth Ward, and as a warm adherent of Ex-Sheriff JOHN KELLY, became a Health Warden for the Fourteenth Ward, in the City Inspector's office. He was an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and at one time held the position of foreman in Engine Company No. 9. After leaving the Common Council he entered the Surrogate's office as clerk, and retained the position for years. He then became a member of the Board of Supervisors, which position he still retains. When Sheriff KELLY left the Fourteenth Ward Mr. HAYES became a member of the Tammany General Committee, and is still in that important body.

SHEPHERD KNAPP is well-known as the son of SHEPHERD KNAPP, Sr., the Bank President. He is a very popular man, and enjoys an excellent reputation as a citizen. He is a broker, having an office at No. 64 Broadway, and resides in the Twelfth Ward. He never occupied any political office. He was a member of the firm of BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, Street Contractors. He is a sporting man, and owns a fine stud of fast horses.

PETER MITCHELL was born in Scotland, and is thirty-one years of age. He was educated in Berwick, Me., and Salmon Falls, N. H., and came to this City eight or ten years ago. He was formerly a liquor-dealer in the Eighth Ward, but unsuccessful in this business. He was admitted to the New-York Bar in December last, and formerly held a sinecure position in one of the criminal Courts. He is very fond of dress. He has been twice in the Assembly, and is a warm adherent of Senator NORTON'S. He made himself conspicuous in pushing forward the bill breaking up the old Special Sessions, in revenge upon Judge DOWLING, who imprisoned a follower. He is a member of the Tammany General Committee.

CHARLES G. CORNELL was once a butcher, and is now an extensive cattle-dealer. He was in the Common Council for many years, and at one time held the position of President of that Board. He served two terms as State Senator, and lost a renomination last Fall through the efforts of his successor, Mr. CREAMER, who now tenders him the appointment of Police Commissioner as a salve. He was once Street Commissioner, and resigned the office in consequence of certain charges of misappropriation of money, which called for investigation. He is a resident of the Seventeenth Ward and an active local politician. He is a member of the Tammany General Committee, where a fierce struggle occurred between him and Senator CREAMER, the latter proving victorious.

JAMES M. SWEENEY was born in the Sixth Ward, and is thirty-six years of age. He is a brother of the present City Chamberlain, PETER B. SWEENEY. He is a lawyer by profession, but seldom practices. He was a Clerk of the Common Council for four or five years, and next became a Clerk to the Superior Court, where he yet remains. He is a well-known politician in the Twentieth Ward, and, like all the others, a member of the Tammany General Committee, and very popular in the party. For

THE POSITION OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

there is already a host of candidates. Among them naturally occurs the name of Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, now commanding the Sixth Precinct. Being the oldest Democratic Captain on the force, and an excellent officer, his numerous friends urgently demand his appointment to the position of Superintendent. That he would make an excellent Chief of Police there can be no doubt, for there are few men in the Department who are so well versed in the duties of a Police officer. He has reduced Police discipline to a science, and his Precinct is a model one. Naturally fond of Police business, Capt. JOURDAN has achieved a splendid reputation as a detective, and is well known throughout the country for his many important and successful arrests. If he wants the position to be vacated by Mr. KENNEDY, he no doubt will be successful, and the Department will gain a good Chief.

Among the candidates named is Marshal TOOKER, of the Mayor's office, who has been understood to be a standing and earnest applicant for the position ever since the proposed change become possible in the Democratic mind. He has, however, been placed on the retired list, and will not enter the contest.

Coroner FLYNN was also announced, recently, as a candidate; but he contradicted the report, being on the lookout for higher game.

Inspector JAMIESON, having found the position of Inspector so much easier than that of Captain, is now looking for promotion to the Superintendent's chair, as he is a Democrat, and no doubt believes that the duties of the Chief can be easily performed. He will prove unsuccessful, however, and may consider himself lucky if he retains his present position.

A NICE GAME SPOILED.

This new Police bill making the Commissioners the appointees of the Mayor and Common Council has knocked down a very nice castle of cards, which had been built up during the past three or four weeks. Believing that the positions would be made elective, a project was formed, as we are credibly informed, by Coroner CORNELIUS FLYNN, Alderman LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, Alderman ANTHONY MILLER, and one or two others of that ilk, to secure the nominations, with a desperate intention to work out their election. While canvassing their chances these aspirants for office have taken a hand in a game of "draw poker" in one of the public offices and consumed a considerable quantity of champagne and City Government gas in their midnight consultations. If rumor be correct some of the participants have found the game a costly one, and large sums of money have already changed hands.

THE JACKSON HOMICIDE.

Motion to Quash the Second Indictment for Murder—Arguments of the District Attorney and of John Graham, pro and con.—Judge Bedford Reserves His Decision.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Hon. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., City Judge, heard argument on the question of quashing the indictment against THOMAS JACKSON, formerly an officer of that Court, for the homicide of ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS. The killing, it will be remembered, took place last Fall in a First Ward liquor saloon, where, it is alleged, DOUGLASS was shot with a pistol by JACKSON, while the deceased was in the act of leaving the premises. In November, 1869, an indictment for manslaughter was found against JACKSON, and was quashed on motion of District Attorney GARVIN, by Recorder HACKETT, and the case was then sent before the Grand Jury for the December Term, who found an indictment for murder in the first degree. JACKSON'S counsel now move to have the latter indictment annulled, and the former one revived, on which they ask that the accused may stand his trial. The legal points involved in this motion were argued at length.

In moving, Mr. WM. F. KINTZING, of counsel for the prisoner, presented the following as his motion papers:

NOTICE OF MOTION.

NEW-YORK GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People of the State of New-York *vs.* THOMAS JACKSON.—SIR: Take notice that upon an affidavit, of which the annexed is a copy, the Coroner's inquisition, the indictment, and all papers, minutes and proceedings of every description whatever in reference to the subject-matter thereof, or the defendant thereon, whether filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, or in the office of the District Attorney of this county, a motion will be made to this Court, to be held in the large brown-stone building in the City Hall Park, near south-west corner of Chambers and Center streets, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of March instant, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, that the indictment found against the defendant on the 22d day of December, 1869, be quashed, vacated or set aside, and that the indictment found against the defendant on the 19th day of November, 1869, be re-established as the proper and only indictment against the defendant, and that any order of this Court heretofore made superseding or quashing the last-mentioned indictment be vacated, discharged, or set aside and for such further or other order or relief as to the Court may seem meet and proper. Among other grounds, it will be claimed upon the argument of the motion: 1. That the second indictment of the defendant was subversive of public justice. 2. That it was a fraud upon the action of the first Grand Jury. 3. That it was a fraud upon the defendant's rights under the action of the first Grand Jury. 4. That there was no change of facts before the second Grand Jury, and that their action was (in effect) voting out of existence arbitrarily the action of the first Grand Jury. 5. That the second indictment was unjust, oppressive, vexa[illegible] prejudice which [illegible] of the first [illegible].

Yours, &c., WILLIAM F. KINTZING.

Dated March 5, 1870.

To SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

Accompanying the above was the following affidavit of prisoner's counsel.

NEW-YORK GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People of the State of New-York *vs.* Thomas Jackson.—City and County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM F. KINTZING, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the counsel for the defendant above named, who was indicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the County of New-York, on Nov. 19, 1869, for (alleged) manslaughter in the first degree, and subsequently on Dec. 22, 1869, in this Court for (alleged) murder in the first degree. That the first indictment was transferred to this Court on Nov. 19, 1869. That the two indictments originate in the same transaction, and were intended to present the same identical occurrence; that the first indictment was superseded or quashed by an order of this Court, on or about the 24th day of December, 1869, at which time the defendant was arraigned upon and pleaded not guilty to the second indictment, with the express understanding (through his counsel) that the plea could be withdrawn if defendant's counsel saw fit, and his rights asserted in any shape or form they might deem proper. And this deponent further saith that the District-Attorney of the County of New-York, since the quashing of the first indictment, claims the right to try the defendant exclusively under the second indictment; that so far as this deponent can ascertain, is informed and believes, the only difference between the testimony offered to the Grand Jury for the finding of the first and second indictments is that six of the witnesses testifying before the Coroner's inquest were examined before the Grand Jury on the finding of the second indictment, to four examined before that body upon the finding of the first indictment; that this deponent is familiar with the testimony given before the Coroner's Jury, and that the most unfavorable witness to the defendant (in the judgment and belief of the deponent) before that body, was one MICHAEL BRANNEGAN, who was examined before both Grand Juries; that the two additional witnesses claim to have been examined before the second Grand Jury did not give testimony in the judgment and belief of this deponent aggravating the case against the defendant as much as the evidence of the said BRANNEGAN; that this deponent has no actual knowledge that six witnesses were examined before the second Grand Jury, nor in fact as to how many were so examined, nor does he concede that six witnesses were so examined, but he insists that no state of facts were furnished to the second Grand Jury calling for or justifying a reversal of the action of the first Grand Jury; that in the judgment and belief of this deponent and his associate counsel, the second indictment against the defendant was uncalled for, oppressive, unjust, and found at a time when the public mind was unduly heated from the frequency of (alleged) homicide, and that it is not to be taken to be a more correct presentment by the indicting body than the first indictment; that the motion referred to in the annexed notice is made in good faith, not for the purpose of delay, and under the united judgment of the defendant's counsel that it is their duty to make it. That the defendant has not as yet been called for trial, and that he has never made any application to the Court to postpone his trial. That the defendant has been from the time of his arrest in confinement; that this deponent did not know of the first indictment against the defendant until a week or so before Dec. 24, 1869, and that he did not know of the finding of the second indictment until the day of arraignment; that the defendant was never required to plead to the first indictment.

WILLIAM F. KINTZING.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1870.

GEORGE OWEN,
Notary Public New-York City and County.

MR. GRAHAM'S ARGUMENT.

JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., then made a lengthy argument to the Court, the purport of which was that there is no law authorizing the District-Attorney to interfere with the finding of a Grand Jury where the circumstances are such as are presented in this case; and that one Grand Jury cannot set aside the findings of its predecessor, possessed of equal authority; that the first indictment, the Grand Jury which found it being unimpeached by the District-Attorney, could not legally be set aside merely because the prosecuting officer did not consider the grade of offence therein specified high enough. He alluded also to the fact that a certain City journal claimed to have had a reporter in the Grand Jury room when the indictment was found, and professed to give the language used therein by question and answer. At a proper time, he said, he should take occasion to sift this matter thoroughly, and ascertain, if possible, by whose connivance the Grand Jury had been thus tampered with, and its proceedings, intended by law to be entirely secret, spread before the public. The gentleman closed his argument by an appeal to the Court to decide this motion on its legal merits alone, and not to be overawed by any extraneous influences, or by any condition of popular feeling.

ARGUMENT OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

District-Attorney GARVIN replied. He contended that the testimony of BRANNEGAN introduced before the Grand Jury, if of any weight at all, went to show that the crime committed was murder and not manslaughter; and quoted from Vol. 4 of Denio's Reports, (case of The People *vs.* Shorter,) to show that, under circumstances such as distinguished this homicide, the indictment for murder was the only one that might properly be found. In the face of such testimony, he averred, the prosecuting officer had a perfect right, under the law, to ask, as he had done, that the indictment found in November be set aside, and the subsequent one, more in consonance with the facts, substituted for it. The old indictment could not possibly be revived; it was dead, out of existence, gone, quashed by regular order of the Court, and there was no power in this or any other tribunal of justice to bring it to life and demand that the prisoner stand his trial on it. Under the new indictment, the prisoner would suffer no detriment. If the evidence brought out on the trial went to show that the homicide amounted to manslaughter only, the jury could so find, and return a verdict in the first, second and third or fourth degree; but, on the contrary, the cause of public justice might suffer if the old indictment were again brought into Court; for, in that case, no matter if the evidence conclusively showed a case of absolutely willful murder, there was no means by which, as against the prisoner, the homicide could be raised to that grade of crime. Referring to the allegation that a reporter of any journal had been present in the room of the Grand Jury while that body was deliberating on this or any other indictment, the District-Attorney denied that, so far as he knew, such was the case. He could say that, at least, nothing of that kind was done with his knowledge, consent or connivance. If counsel for the defense would bring to his knowledge facts to warrant the assertion he had made respecting this, he (the District-Attorney) pomised to do all in his power to have an indictment laid and punishment promptly meted out to the offender. More than this; he would invite the learned counsel himself to prosecute such a case, and would afford him all the facilities for so doing that lay in the power of the prosecuting officer of the county. In conclusion, he appealed to the Court on behalf of public justice, and for the sake of affording security to the community, to indorse the action which had been taken with regard to the indictment of the prisoner; believing, as he did, that all the proceedings in this connection had the full and complete warrant of law. Your Honor, said he, is well conversant with matters of this character. You have stood as prosecuting officer in this county; you have represented the interests of the people and of public justice in the highest Court of our State, and have done honor to the position; and now, when elevated to judicial dignity, you may well be intrusted with the decision of this important question. Upon your careful examination of this matter the people rely for the full conservation of their rights, and for an assurance of protection; and conscientious by acting, as we all know you will, in accordance with the law which governs in cases of this character, I feel confident your Honor will not fail to let this indictment stand.

MR. GRAHAM'S REJOINDER.

Mr. GRAHAM rejoined. He reminded the Court that in the adjudication of this question it occupied a most onerous and responsible position. He knew of no case wherein a court of criminal jurisprudence was ever called upon to adjudicate an issue fraught with more momentous consequences to the community. The Federal Constitution declares that no citizen shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime except on the indictment of a Grand Jury, and the Constitution of the State makes express provision that the liberty of no citizen must be trifled with, that the rights of every citizen shall be deemed to be sacred, and that the humblest person in the community must be protected in the enjoyment of liberty, unless he forfeit it to the law. Counsel then went on to show what is the province of a Grand Jury, and how far its power extended. The indictment found by that body was, he said, both positive and negative in its results. It declares that the accused must stand his trial for a certain specified crime; and, also, that he shall not be tried upon any other charge than that especially alleged in the indictment itself. It admits of no interpolation, of no change at the hands of any one; it is a positive declaration of men supposed to be above the capacity of ordinary petit jurors, that, on a review of the evidence brought to support the charge against the accused, he is, if guilty at all, guilty only of a certain particularly specified crime, and that he cannot, and must not, be held to answer for any graver charge. Counsel admitted that there were individual cases in which a new indictment might be legally authorized. Such a case, for instance, as where additional evidence comes to the knowledge of the prosecuting officer, as if when, after an indictment for manslaughter has been found, it should come to his knowledge that additional witnesses can be procured who will swear that, on the day previous to the homicide, they heard the accused make threats against the deceased to the effect that, within twenty-four hours, he would send the soul of the deceased before its Maker. Here would be additional evidence—evidence showing premeditation—evidence changing entirely the nature of the homicide, and as such, might justify the finding of a new indictment. But that is not the case—it bears no resemblance to it. It is not pretended that in the matter now being considered there has been introduced evidence going to show that the whole nature of the crime alleged against THOMAS JACKSON is changed—that a new and altogether different crime is made out against him. And if this be not the case, would the Court officially indorse the act of the prosecution? Does the Court mean to say that the District-Attorney may manipulate the Grand Jury to suit his own inclination? Has he the power to do with the indicting body as he pleases? Counsel thought the Court must answer in the negative. That learned officer, though his stature were large enough to place his head on a level with Mount Atlas, [illegible] in the mythology of the ancients to support the heavens, is nevertheless under obligation to the law, and if he acts not in conformity with its provisions, he is a greater law-breaker than any one else. In proceedings before the Grand Jury there is as great a lottery for the people as for the accused; the people and the accused are equally bound by law, and that law is fixed—grand juries, courts, and prosecuting officers are alike to be governed by its provisions. The law cannot be changed or altered to suit any particular case; nor can you make the law, while a trial proceeds, to govern and affect that proceeding. Counsel then appealed to the Court to make a decision of this question in accordance with conscientious conviction of what the law demanded at its hands, independent of all popular clamor. It were better to be right than be a king—better to have the approval of conscience, and the perfect knowledge of fealty to the demands of duty, than to gain the applause of any community by violating what conscience tells us is that duty; better to pursue a course of strict adherence to the true rule of action, than to gain applause from a world by going aside from the path of duty, and to be patted on the back by little creatures like ourselves. It is a grave question that is here involved. Can the District-Attorney use an indictment to imprison a fellow-being, (for on this first indictment THOMAS JACKSON has been imprisoned one month and three days,) and then, when he gets a Grand Jury to his liking, throw that indictment aside and prosecute on another more in accordance with his preconceived opinions? Additional facts, altering completely the nature of the alleged crime, must be brought to light before he can thus act. Here we have eighteen reputable citizens—six on the Coroner's Jury and twelve on the first Grand Jury—declaring, on their oaths, that THOMAS JACKSON did what he did under a heat which plucks from the act of homicide all suspicion of premeditation, and takes from it the character of murder. And yet, their determination is to be set aside, and JACKSON is to be held for a totally different act than they have charged against him, by a Grand Jury no more enlightened, no more reputable than they, and with no additional facts before them tending to change the nature of the homicide. The proceeding contemplated was, in the view of counsel, monstrous—a direct and palpable infringement on the law and on the rights of a citizen expressly guaranteed by the Constitution of the State. When a man becomes impassioned, let the case be what it may, he cannot premeditate any thing. Counsel then argued that JACKSON was frenzied by the blows he had received at the time of the quarrel, and that he fired the fatal shot while under the influence of that frenzy. Reason may, in such a case, he said, be wiped out, but natural instinct cannot, and the man, acting as a mere machine, will throw himself on the reserved powers of self-defense which the God of Nature has implanted in every man. Counsel closed by disclaiming any desire to favor a system of violence and disorder in the community. He had as much stake in the preservation of order, in sustaining the law, as the District-Attorney or any other man in this community had. He did not wish to shield a malefactor; but on behalf of the law, on behalf of justice and individual right, he protested against the wall which hedged in and protected that right being broken down by any such act of tyranny and usurpation as is that contemplated by the prosecution.

Judge BEDFORD then took the papers in the case, and announced that he would render a decision of the matter at an early day. The Court then adjourned.

VANDERBILT AND ERIE.

Fourth Day's Proceedings on the Trial—Examination of Fisk Concluded—Argument of Mr. Beach on the Motion to Dismiss—Adjournment until March 28.

The Court-room was filled to repletion again yesterday, on the continuation of the trial of the case of the Erie Railway Company against CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. The cross-examination of Mr. FISK was completed, that gentleman giving his testimony in the same energetic and ready manner which characterized him on the previous day. It covered very much the same ground that had been traversed before, beginning with the first interview with VANDERBILT, when the subject of the settlement was discussed, and ending with the last interview with that gentleman, when the tender of fifty thousand shares of stock was made.

MR. FISK'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

With regard to the first interview with the Commodore, the witness stated the substance of the conversation as already given, when counsel asked: Is that all that was said?

THOSE SHOE-BUCKLES.

WITNESS—No, I presume not; we had half an hour's conversation, and I think I could say more than that in half an hour.

COUNSEL—Can you give anything more that was said or done?

WITNESS—I don't remember what more was said; I remember the Commodore put on his other shoe; I remember those shoes on account of the buckles; you see there were four buckles on that shoe, and I know it passed through my mind that if such men wore that kind of shoes I must get me a pair; this passed through my mind, but I did not speak of it to the Commodore; I was very civil to him; GOULD all this while was in the front room, I suppose; I left him there and found him there, but I don't know where he might have been in the meantime; after returning to the front room I told GOULD what had been passing between myself and the Commodore.

COUNSEL—Well, what did you say?

WITNESS—I told him the conversation which I have just given as occurring in the other room, and that the Commodore had—

COUNSEL—No, but state what you said.

WITNESS—I am telling you as near as I can; if you want the exact words I can't give them; I can give the substance of the conversation; if you insist upon the precise words, I don't know; you must take it one way or the other.

[Finally the substance of the talk was given, with no material variation from the version already reported.]

INCIDENTS OF THE PIERREPONT MEETING.

The meeting at PIERREPONT'S house occurred a week or ten days after this; I don't know just how long; I can't fix the time; no; I can't give the day nor the week, nor the month, nor the year, without reference.

COUNSEL—What reference do you mean?

WITNESS—Well, I shall have to refer back to the various events of my life to see just where that day comes in; the event most impressed on my mind during that seven months was the stupendous robbery that was being perpetrated by this man VANDERBILT against the Erie Railway Company.

COUNSEL—Well, refer to these events, will you, and see where that meeting came in?

WITNESS—Certainly, if you desire it; O, I can't do it here; it would take me all day.

COUNSEL—Can't you state the time when this Pierrepont interview occurred?

WITNESS—No, Sir, I cannot. You ask positive and precise questions, and I answer accordingly; I have some idea, but you don't ask for my idea

The witness then gave a minute account of the meeting at PIERREPONT'S, and his conversation with DREW and ELDRIDGE after he had "slipped into the drawing-room and found the conspirators."

WITNESS—I told ELDRIDGE I had been at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to see him, but did not find him; he said he he wasn't there; then I asked him what was going on; he said they were trying to arrange these suits; then I told him it was no use trying to force this thing through without our concurrence, it was a piece of robbery; well, he said, he had done every thing he could for us, and now an arrangement had been made with VANDERBILT, and it was all right; then DREW, he took a hand in, and told us how he had suffered during his pilgrimage in Jersey; he said they had arranged these matters together; they were older in such affairs than we were (I was very glad to hear him say that) and that it was no uncommon thing for great corporations to make arrangements of this sort; I told him if that was the case, I thought our State Prison ought to be enlarged, but I didn't believe that any such thing was common, and another thing, these lawyers were all in the interest of one side; I wanted to consult my counsel; he said that was no good, we must come into the arrangement; I think I talked with ELDRIDGE three times; I went to him for the basis of the arrangement and he told me; (repeating the terms of the settlement as already reported)—I presume I have not stated all that was said; we were there two hours and a-half and this was two years ago; I can't give the exact words which were used; I am telling you the substance of what was said what was said in the first conversation, and that in the second I cannot state separately; RAPALLO was writing at a table and SCHELL was buzzing around, interested in getting his share of the plunder; WORK was sitting on a sofa most of the time; I had nothing to say to him.

Other details of the conversation were given by the witness in reply to questioning of the counsel, the monotony of the examination being relieved by the effort on the one hand to get explicit answers, and a tendency on the other hand to go into explanations. The result was quite diverting to the spectators.

SOLD TO THE DEVIL.

The witness proceeds: GOULD finally told me he had concluded to consent to the settlement, and asked me if I would yield; I told him I should if he did, of course; before he told me he had made up his mind to give his consent, I had talked with him about yielding; I told him we had no counsel then, and I didn't believe the proceedings were legal; the lawyers there I said were sold to ELDRIDGE, book, line and sinker; he said that ELDRIDGE said Mr. EVARTS had been consulted, and they had paid him $10,000 for an opinion that it was all right; and EATON had been paid $15,000 for an opinion showing that it was all right; I told him I thought it was a very strange way of classifying opinions; finally, about twelve o'clock, a paper was passed around, and we signed it; I don't know what it contained; I didn't read it; I don't think I noticed a word of it; I remember the space for the names was greater than that covered by the writing; my impression is that I took my hat and left at once in disgust; I told GOULD we had sold ourselves to the devil; I presume that was not the only document signed; I remember seeing Mr. WHITE, the cashier, come in with the check-book, and I said to him, "You are bearing the remains of this corporation to be put in VANDERBILT'S tomb;" no, I didn't know the contents of the paper which I signed, and I have always been glad I didn't; I have thought of it a thousand times; I don't know what other documents I signed; I signed everything that was put before me; after once the devil had hold of me I kept on signing; didn't read any of them and have no idea what they were; I don't know how many I signed; I kept no count after the first one; I went with the robbers then, and I have been with them ever since; my impression is that after the signing I left at once; I don't know whether we sat down or not; we didn't have anything to eat, I know.

COUNSEL—Well, but didn't you sit down and talk the matter over?

WITNESS—I don't remember whether we sat down or not.

COUNSEL—But didn't the company sit and have a chat?

WITNESS—I don't remember.

COUNSEL—Did they have a glass of wine, or something of that sort?

WITNESS—I don't remember.

COUNSEL—You would be likely to remember that, wouldn't you?

WITNESS—No, Sir; I never drink.

COUNSEL—Do you mean to tell me that you don't remember whether you sat down or not?

WITNESS—No, Sir.

COUNSEL—Did you or did you not?

WITNESS—I don't remember.

This interesting dialogue went on until the witness stated that he had answered the question for the sixteenth time, and the next interview with VANDERBILT was then taken up, which was described in much the same way as on the direct examination. In speaking of MR. VANDERBILT'S account of his losses the witness said:

The Commodore said the other fellows in the pool had got him to give an unlimited order to buy, and I had filled him up.

COUNSEL—Did you understand what he alluded to by your filling him up?

WITNESS—Well, I had some idea.

COUNSEL—He referred to your throwing on the market $5,000,000 of stock?

WITNESS—He referred to my having sold; I think I should have felt as he did if I had taken such a dose.

COUNSEL—You would have known what was alluded to if you had taken it under such circumstances?

WITNESS—I shouldn't have taken it.

COUNSEL—This wasn't the first that you knew of his unlimited order to buy, when he told you of it.

WITNESS—Not much; that was the day I waited for.

[Here Mr. FIELD interposed and thought this sort of thing had gone far enough.]

COUNSEL—Your counsel don't seem to like this.

WITNESS—I do.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Further testimony was given with regard to the consummation of the settlement, which brought out no new facts. A controversy then arose as to the admission of testimony on the amount and value of the stock of the Erie Railway Company at different periods. All evidence on this point was ruled out as not pertinent. The defense then called for the documentary evidence, for the production of which an order was given on the previous day. Mr. FIELD offered sworn copies from the records of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee. The defense declined to receive these copies, claiming that they had a right to an inspection of the originals. The Court decided that they must take the sworn copies or nothing. Mr. BEACH desired to look at the documents before accepting them, as he was not satisfied with the verification, which said that these documents were correct copies of the records, but did not state that the records had not been changed before the copies were made. Mr. FIELD said he would let him look at them if he called for them, and would specify the paper which he wished to see. This he declined to do, and the transcripts were not received in evidence.

HOW ASSOCIATED WITH ROBBERS.

On the re-direct examination, Mr. FISK was asked to explain what he meant by have joined the robbers on the night of the settlement at Mr. PIERREPONT'S house, and having been with them ever since. The question was objected to, but the answer was admitted as an explanation of a statement drawn out by the opposing counsel. The answer was given in a variety of forms and objected to, and finally taken by the stenographer, as dictated by the Court, in the words: "My only connection with them since has been in trying to collect back this money." The witness also stated on the re-direct examination that Mr. VANDERBILT had spoken of Mr. RAPALLO as one of his counsel, and intimated that he represented him at the Pierrepont meeting; he had also said that Mr. WORK was his broker, and represented him on the Board of Erie Directors; and stated that the Bloodgood suit was brought in his interest. The witness also said that the Executive Committee authorized the bringing of this suit and their action was ratified by the Board, and that two seats in the Board had been given to VANDERBILT—STEWART and BANKER having been elected to them, but never having taken them. This closed the examination of Mr. FISK.

MORE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. FIELD then put in evidence the complaints in the cases of Work *vs.* The Erie Railway and others, The People *vs.* The Same, Schell *vs.* The The Same and Bloodgood *vs.* The Same, also the consents to the discontinuance of these cases. The defense, in the same connection, offered in evidence the remainder of the record in these suits, including the answers and the proceedings and orders in obtaining injunctions and appointing and discharging receivers.

They also offered the pleadings and orders in the Schell case, in the cases of the Erie Railway Company and FISK & BELDEN *vs.* VANDERBILT, and the Erie Railway and WHITNEY *vs.* The Attorney-General, with all the orders granting and dissolving injunctions, and also the printed book prepared under the direction of the Court relating to the contempt cases; all this mass of documentary matter was admitted in evidence and the plaintiffs resetd their case.

MR. BEACH'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. BEACH, of the counsel for the defense, then renewed his motion, made at the opening of the trial, for a dismissal of the complaint. In urging his motion, he spoke of the importance and the peculiar character of this case, intended, he said, not only to attract the careful consideration of this Court, but to attract the attention of the entire community. The action had been brought by one of the most prominent corporations in this City, to repudiate a contract made by the deliberative action of its Board of Directors, and to collect a large sum of money from a prominent citizen on allegations of fraudulent conspiracy with the officers of the Company to plunder its treasury. The last witness, in the peculiar and unique style which characterized him, had spoken of this eminent citizen and his associates as an unconscionable set of robbers, engaged in plundering the treasury of the Erie Railway Company. The defendant was a gentleman, he would venture to say, who up to the time of the commencement of this action had borne an unsullied reputation for integrity and probity in his business transactions. He had been long and prominently engaged in business operations, and was drawing near the utmost verge of human life, and was above all temptation to join in any such a fraudulent conspiracy as that with which he was charged. Others, too, had been implicated in the same accusations who had held high positions in this community, one even who had occupied an honorable place on the Bench in this City. These proceedings had been instituted by the two gentlemen last on the witness stand as an instrumentality to gratify a malignant desire for revenge. The last witness had vociferously paraded his own fidelity in protecting the property of this corporation. He had declared that when he began his faithful guardianship of the treasury, and of the interests of that great corporation, he was young, but had grown grey with his day labors and his night watches, in that arduous duty; and when we look upon his sad and emaciated appearance, we are forced to admit the truth of his claim. We have enough to show, although excluded from that fullness of proof to which we believed ourselves entitled, that notwithstanding their faithful labors in behalf of the interests of that Company, those interests sadly languished under the management of himself and his colleague. The stock of that corporation had become depressed in value by the issue of a monstrous amount of illegal stock, and its management had become a bye-word and a reproach in every mart where stocks are known. It was amusing to hear that witness speak of his labors and his devotion to the interest of that corporation. Why, after the beautiful labor and devotion for the interests of that body, of which he so humorously and comically makes a parade, were the records, which would show a history of his management and its results, concealed from inspection, and hid away in that palatial office in Twenty-third-street? What proof was there, he asked, of a conspiracy to defraud? It is said that certain suits were pending in the interest of the stockholders of this Company, in the settlement of which the defendant maintained that he should be reimbursed for certain losses. These witnesses exultingly admit that these losses were occasioned by an illegal issue of stock, which was suddenly thrown upon the market when he was pledged to give an unlimited order to buy to sustain the market. Was it fraud for Mr. VANDERBILT to attempt to sustain the market, and did it justify a fraudulent and perfidious issue of stock to overload him at a fictitious price. Being overloaded with this stock, they say that Mr. VANDERBILT used these litigations to force them to return the money which they had abstracted from him. Is that fraud? Suppose he had used this means to recover his property, is there anything in the law or in the morals of this City prohibiting the use of his influence in this way? A litigation was pending which had driven the managers and the treasurer of this Company from the State and locked up its funds in a migratory treasury, and what was to prevent this defendant from using that litigation to compel this Company to do him justice? Suppose his demand was not a just one, there was no fraud in his using his influence to force this Company to pay his claim and to bring these reckless and profligate adventurers in the stock market to punishment. But suppose for a moment that there was fraud, it is an extraordinary proposition that they should be indemnified when they were themselves parties to the transaction and fully aware of all its terms and conditions. Even this last witness, who entered the management of this corporation under the spur of youthful and virtuous impulses, and whose hair had grown gray in the service, even he became a confederate of the robbers, and the robber crew had him transferred from Mr. PIERREPONT'S house to Twenty-third-street.

The argument of Mr. BEACH occupied nearly an hour, and was listened to with great attention. Mr. RAPALLO arose to add that the records which were in evidence would show that the stock which Mr. VANDERBILT had bought was illegally issued, and consequently the Company was bound in any event to redeem it.

At the close of the argument for this motion, the trial was adjourned until Monday, the 28th, to accommodate counsel.

THE BERGH LIBEL.

A [illegible] the Sunday Courier Ready to Apologize and Mr. Bergh Ready to Accept the Amende.

Justice DOWLING held an examination yesterday in the case of JAMES L. SMITH and SPENCER W. CONE, the editors and proprietors of the Sunday *Courier*, who are charged with libel by Mr. HENRY BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. BERGH was cross-examined, and stated that he only knew the defendants as editors of the *Courier* by hearsay, when counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint as the accused had not been fully identified. The motion was denied.

Mr. CONE was next examined, and stated that he had no feeling of hostility toward Mr. BERGH; never knew him until now; had been in the newspaper business twenty-five years; did not consider the article complained of as differing materially from other humorous articles; he had not written it, and knew nothing of it until it appeared in the paper.

Justice DOWLING—Are you willing to apologize?

Mr. CONE—Yes, Sir; and I'll write a panegyric on Mr. BERGH to-morrow.

Mr. BERGH—I want no panegyrics, though I have no objection to a proper apology.

Mr. CONE—We are willing to do anything that will restore the complainant's good humor, or dress his wounded feelings.

Mr. BERGH then addressed the Court, and said that ever since he had entered upon the crusade against cruelty to animals he had been subjected to considerable ridicule and abuse. He expected that, and endured it patiently. But in the present instance, the defendants in their journal had forgotten their high trust as journalists, and grossly libeled him. Had he been of a belligerent nature he might have taken the law into his own hands, but he was a peaceable man. His great duty was to protect dumb animals. In the article complained of his physical proportions had been ridiculed. He was blamed for being tall, and he was blamed for being thin. He did not make himself; if he had, he might have made himself as handsome as his Honor. It was not the wrong done to himself that he felt so much; it was the injury inflicted upon the cause he had so earnestly advocated. He claimed that the article was a libel, because it was untrue in its statements. It stated that he lived in a brown-stone house, when he did nothing of the kind. He continued at some length in support of his complaint, and urged that the identity of the accused had been fully established, according to law.

After the examination of Mr. CONE, the counsel for the defence read extracts from local journals, in which Mr. BERGH was censured for making so much bother about a harmless bit of satire. He also read portions of Mr. BERGH's annual report, to show that he had severely criticised Justice DOWLING for his adverse decisions in cases where the Society were complainants, and he insisted, in conclusion, that there was no intention to libel or injure the complainant in any way.

Mr. BERGH, in his closing remarks, said that eminent members of the Bar had informed him that the article was an aggravated case of libel, and he considered he had a right to demand the enforcement of law. He was, however, willing to accept of any proper apology that might be tendered.

The Magistrate accordingly decided to defer his decision for some days, and it was understood that the defendants intend removing the charge of libel by an explanation in their paper.

COUNTERFEIT REVENUE STAMPS.

The Howard Examination—Alleged Black-Mail Conspiracy Against the Accused.

Commissioner SHIELDS' examination in the case of BENONA HOWARD, charged with having dealt in counterfeit one cent revenue stamps, elicited considerable evidence on both sides, yesterday. The accused was defended by Mr. EDMUND BLANKMAN, Judge HUNTINGTON and Mr. GEORGE BLANKMAN. It was claimed for him that the accusation against him was wholly false, and that it was the result of a conspiracy which was made for the purpose of extorting money from him. He was represented to be an honorable and upright business man, and to have borne a good and unblemished character for over thirty years. On opening the examination, Assistant District-Attorney PURDY called GEORGE W. LYON, of Smithville, Staten Island, who testified that HOWARD visited him several times about the plate, and said he would give $25 or even $50 for it, although he said he knew nothing about it, and he believed there was a conspiracy against him with regard to it. JOHN STORER, Jr., of Feltersville, Staten Island, subsequently deposed to having found the counterfeit plate. He said there was a charge pending against him in Brooklyn. During the cross-examination of the witness, the prosecuting officer said he conceded the fact that STORER wanted to sell the plate to HOWARD, and to a disguised Government official. CORNELIUS W. MANCK gave testimony for the defense, to the effect that Mr. HOWARD had told him that he was not afraid of showing his face in any place, and hadn't any intention of running away, and that when the remark was communicated to STORER, the latter said that he would be d—d if he wouldn't make him run away.

Mrs. JANE RIPPEN and CLARENCE W. MANCK were examined, after which the case was adjourned until Thursday next.

THE HILL DEFALCATION.

Evidence Taken Before Commissioner Shields Yesterday—A Model Bank and a Model Cashier.

MORRIS S. HILL's alleged embezzlement of about $30,000 from the funds of the Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank, of Somers, Westchester County, while holding the position of Cashier, was the subject of further hearing before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. The examination was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney PURDY for the Government. The evidence which was elicited gave an insight into the way in which affairs were conducted at the bank. The Vice-President, WILLIAM MARSHALL, testified that after HILL went away in October, 1869, the money in the bank was counted and found to be "about" $17,000, but no memorandum was made by any one. Two weeks later the man placed in charge of affairs accidentally found in a drawer, among some old papers, $8,000 in bonds, which had been deposited by customers of the bank for safe keeping. Mr. MARSHALL's pass-book was produced and entries were specified, showing deposits amounting to over $800 which had never been credited to him. On the other hand, entries were shown in which HILL had credited MARSHALL with over $1,900 which it did not appear from the pass-book he had ever deposited. The defense contended that all their discrepancies, though undoubtedly quite "irregular," did not necessarily indicate anything criminal. One or two other witnesses were called and testified that they never received certain sums charged to them by HILL.

The evidence does not as yet absolutely show that HILL did any thing worse than to make his entries with culpable carelessness, and then fix them up to hide his neglect of his duty, but testimony yet in reserve shows that he left Somers with $1,500 in cash, spent ten or twelve days in getting to Baltimore, and deposited there $750 in an assumed name. It likewise appears that he boasted, shortly before leaving Somers, of having made $600 in gold in a single week by Wall-street speculations. The next hearing in the case will take place about the 2d of April.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 18.

By Judge Ingraham.

Moss vs. Franklin, Worthington vs. Lewis, Leach vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motions granted.

Carter vs. Kain; motion granted on payment of $10 costs; motion to be set down for first Monday in April.

Fitch vs. Brewer; motion granted unless plaintiff file his complaint in twenty days.

Carr vs. Carr; motion granted.

The American Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia vs. Leland; motion granted and judgment to remain as security, and plaintiff's costs of term and of motion to abide the event.

Masterson vs. Hoyt; motion granted.

Biggan vs. Elting; motion granted on payment of costs of term and of motion.

Myers vs. Sass; order of arrest vacated on the usual stipulation.

Skilton vs. Harper.—In the matter of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company; motions denied.

Tuska vs. Curtis; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Logan vs. Brown; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Frankel vs. Ingram; motion denied, and cause set down for the 25th inst.

Bixby vs. Conse; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barnard.

Delavan vs. Duncan, and Cook vs. Kraft; judgment for plaintiff in each case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 18.

By Judge Jones.

Seaman vs. Thompson; motion appointing receiver granted.

Koch vs. Gaastinga Albitos; motion granted.

Clarke vs. Herbert et al.; motion granted.

McCarty, Administrator, &c., vs. The Bank of Savings in New-York; motion granted without costs.

Backett vs. Green; motion granted and cause referred.

Smith vs. Vail; motion granted.

Pinton vs. Mason; motion granted.

Veahan vs. Knapp; motion granted.

Neff vs. Freedman; defendant to have ten days to serve a new undertaking on payment of $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Snow et al. vs. Simpson et al.—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—One Putnam was the factor of the plaintiffs below, lumber merchants in New-York, to sell their goods. The defendants were assignees of Putnam, and the holders of the fund in litigation, which was alleged to be [illegible]. [illegible] instruction to the jury [illegible] whether the [illegible] of the Court [illegible] a proper case for such an instruction is discussed at length.

F. W. Jones for plaintiffs in error; T. J. Fuller for defendant.

John E. Lionberger vs. Edward B. Rouse.—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—The plaintiff in error was a stockholder in the Third National Bank of St. Louis, incorporated under the act of February, 1863. Upon the stock so held by him a local tax was assessed by the authorities of the State, and his property was seized to satisfy it. This suit was brought against the defendant, as collector of the State taxes, for trespass. The defendant demurred and the demurrer was sustained by the State Courts, where it was held that the tax was lawful and must be paid. The argument here is that the State of Missouri has exempted the shares of certain banks created under its laws from taxation; it cannot tax the shares of the national banks, because the act of Congress has provided that in taxing the shares of the latter banks no greater tax shall be imposed than is exacted of its own banking institutions. None being exacted of its own, none can be levied on the shares of the national banks. The defendant in error submits that all the banking institutions of the State are taxed the same as in this case, except two banks established in 1857 under then existing laws, which are exempt upon payment of one per cent. per annum upon their capital stock, and it is insisted that the tax is therefore uniform in respect to State and institutions. To this the plaintiff in error replies that the banks of the State, which are taxed, are not banks of circulation, while those exempted are such; and that the national banks, being banks of circulation, they cannot be taxed unless the State banks of circulation are taxed also. The National Banking law, when speaking of banks as established by the States, it is urged, must be understood as referring to banks similar to those established by the United States. C. D. Drake for plaintiff in error; Messrs. Blair & Dick for defendant.

John G. Halliburton et al. vs. The United States, and *Wm. A. Bevins et al. vs. The Same.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—The former of these cases is a suit on the official bond of Halliburton as United States Marshal for the District of Arkansas, at the outbreak of the war; and the latter is a suit on the official bond of Bevins as Receiver of Public Moneys at Bateville, Ark., at the same time. The amount of money in the hands of Halliburton was about $4,000, and the amount in the hands of Bevins was about $20,000.

The defence in both cases was that in May, 1861, a Convention of the State passed the ordinance of secession, and provided that all officers of the United States having public money in their hands, be required to hold it subject to the farther order of the Convention; and that thereafter, in June, such officers were required to pay all such funds into the Treasury of the State, and that the State had sufficient force to execute its ordinances, and the officers were powerless to resist. The judgments on the bonds were for the United States, and the cases are brought here, where they are argued together, the plaintiffs in error insisting that in all cases where the condition of the bond is possible when made, but before it is performed becomes impossible of performance by the act of God, or of the obligee, then the obligation is saved; and it is urged that these are cases within the rule. One prevented from performing the conditions of his bond, as was the case with the plaintiffs in error, by a superior force which it is impossible to resist, the force not produced by his own agency, is relieved.

The Government submits the same argument made in several preceding cases of a similar character—that the defense of the *vis major* is no bar to recovery on an official bond, where not within its conditions.

A. H. Garland for plaintiffs in error; E. R. Hoar and W. A. Field for the Government.

CONFISCATION UNDER THE ACT OF 1862.

Jno. E. Bigelow vs. F. De Forrest.—Error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.—This suit was brought by De Forrest in the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, in ejectment, to recover the possession of confiscated land under the act of July, 1862. The Court below held the act of Congress to be void because it attached a penalty to treason and required its enforcement by summary process without first having duly convicted the party of the offense by the verdict of a jury. Forfeitures of real estate, it was said, for crime, although that crime be treason, does not precede but is part of the consequence of attainder. The District Court of the United States making the decree of sale in the confiscation proceeding was held to have no jurisdiction of the case presented, because as presented and decided it was a case in Admiralty, when in law it was not a case for admiralty or maratime jurisdiction. The Court of Appeals of the State having affirmed the judgment, the case is brought here, where it is contended that the law was constitutional as an act to raise money for the support of the armies of the country. The land was within the lines of the public enemy, and the defendant in error and the original owner were both in actual arms against the Government, and it would be absurd to say that the property of such persons was not liable to be forfeited. The validity of the decree of the Court, ordering the sale of the confiscated property, it is said, cannot be questioned collaterally.

Never having been revised, it is binding on all but appellate Courts. W. Willoughby for plaintiff in error; L. B. Taylor and Connor & Robinson for defendants.

THE RIGHTS OF A SURETY ON A BOND TO SET ASIDE ATTACHMENT.

Christopher Reilly vs. William Golding.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—Golding, a citizen of Louisiana, brought suit by attachment, Nov. 9, 1866, in the District Court of the City of New-Orleans, against one Milne and others, a commercial firm established in Mississippi, claiming the sum of $5,594 with interest. On the 8th December Milne & Co., the defendants in the suit, appeared, and claiming to be citizens of Mississippi, asked for the removal of the cause to the Federal Circuit Court, which was ordered. Subsequently other parties intervened, and upon giving the proper bond, the attached property was released, Reilly, the plaintiff in error, being the surety. The judgment was for the plaintiff below, and he thereupon proceeded against Reilly as surety. The latter excepted to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, on the ground that the action, being in *rem*, was not properly transferred from the State to the Federal Court, and that the proceeding on his bond was a separate action, and the plaintiff being a citizen of Louisiana, where Reilly was a citizen and resident, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court failed. These objections were overruled, and the case going against Reilly on his bond, he brings it here, insisting on his objections there raised. For the defendant in error it is contended that the surety on a bond given to set aside an attachment at the instance of an intervening party, cannot complain of the transfer of the case. The bond given to relieve the property stands in place of the property, and goes with the suit.

Miles Taylor for plaintiff in error; J. T. Durant for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Monell, Jones and McCunn.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Fillette vs. Hermann.—An appeal was taken by the plaintiff from an order of Justice Freedman denying the plaintiff's motion to strike out the defendant's answer as frivolous, or sham, or irrelevant, and for judgment. A motion was made to dismiss the appeal, on the ground that the order was not appealable. The General Term rendered a decision this morning dismissing the appeal.

A. Blumenstiel, attorney for the motion; Requier & Thomson, attorneys for plaintiff, opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

George H. Snyder vs. Reuben W. Howes and Charles A. Macy.—Plaintiff sues to recover the sum of $1,026, which he alleges he had deposited with the defendants. The plaintiff alleged that defendants were bankers doing business in New-York, and that he had been in the habit of depositing money with them. On the 20th of December, 1869, he states that defendants held a balance in his favor of $1,026, and when he wished to draw out that amount on the day named, the defendants refused to honor his check, and he therefore brought this suit to recover payment of the amount claimed, together with interest. The defendants in their answer alleged that the money claimed by plaintiff had been drawn out by checks dated prior to the 20th of December, 1869, and that on that day there was no balance to his credit remaining in their hands. On the trial it elicited that plaintiff's money had been paid out on four checks, which plaintiff alleged were forged, and when placed on the stand he picked out the checks alleged to be forgeries from a large number of genuine checks, which he had presented to Messrs. Howes & Macy for payment. The checks were placed in a large envelope in which a small opening had been made, only sufficient to allow the signature to appear. Plaintiff managed to pick out the checks, the genuineness of which was disputed. An expert was put on the stand who testified that he believed the disputed checks had been signed by a man named Nelson, but on being tested by looking at the signature through the aperture of the envelope the witness broke down. The paying-teller of Messrs. Howes & Macy testified that he had cashed the checks, believing them to be genuine, and that he still believed they were genuine. The jury retired at a late hour to deliberate on the verdict.

General Crooke for plaintiff and General Barlow for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 18, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝	17	Amer. Ex. Bank.	115
500	U. S. 5-20 R., '65.	108⅝	30	Metropolitan B'k.	140
1,200	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new, small.	107⅞	500	Quick. M. Co.	10½
21,500	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	10¼
8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	109⅛	200	D. & H. Canal.	116⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3.	109⅛	100	Canton.	61⅞
20,000	do.	109	100	Pac. Mail.	33⅞
2,000	do.	109	100	do.	33½
10,000	do.	109	100	do. bet. call	33⅝
15,000	do.	109	100	A. M. U. Ex.	6
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49½	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	20¼
5,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	74	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	48
5,000	do. s20	73½	35	do.	[illegible]
1,300	Vir. St. 6s, n.	70½	100	Adams Ex. bet. c.	61½
500	do.	70	200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97¾
20,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	22	300	do. bet. call.	97
25,000	La. 6s.	73	100	do.	97
4,000	do.	73	200	do.	96¾
20,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	73	200	Erie Pref.	46
10,000	do.	73	20,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	94½
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73, ex int.	[illegible]	10,000	do. bet. call	94¼
2,000	Brook. 6s, P. L.	92	300	Reading.	96¼
3,000	Erie 2d M.	[illegible]	200	do.	96
1,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	[illegible]	250	Lake S. & M. S.	86½
1,000	do.	92	300	do.	86¼
1,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	85½	500	do. bet. call	86⅛
1,000	do.	85½	100	Panama R.	150
1,000	A. & T. H. M. P.	85	200	Clev. & Pitts.	97¼
4,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	80	200	Chic. & N. W.	70¼
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	94	100	do.	70⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	97½	100	do. bet. call.	70
6,000	Clev. & P. M. M.	[illegible]	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	81¾
10,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	[illegible]	100	N. J. Cen. R.	102½
1,000	C. & I. R. Equip.	101½	500	Mil. & St. P.	58
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds.	87¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72¼
10,000	Col., Cct. & I. C. 1st M.	83½	145	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	93
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	104	100	Ohio & Miss.	28½
1,000	do.	103¾	25	Morris & Essex.	91
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	83½	500	N. Y. & N. H. Scrip.	142
			127	N. Y. C. & H. R.	146
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49¼	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	do.	49½	500	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	[illegible]	1,000	L. S. & M. So. R.	85⅞
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, new.	71	1,100	do.	85¾
10,000	Va. St. 6s, R. R.	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅝
5,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. and July	82	200	[illegible]	117½
500	do.	[illegible]	1,200	do.	118
8,000	April and Oct.	86	200	Chic. & N. W.	70¾
3,000	Missouri 6s.	90	200	do. bet. call	70⅞
2,000	Cen. Pacific R.	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	71
10,000	Ill. C. Bds., s80.	113½	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
100	Canton Co.	61½	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	W. U. Tel.	32½	100	N. J. Central.	102½
100	Pacific Mail.	33½	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Adams Express	61½	200	Mil. & St. P.	58
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	20	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72½
200	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. bet. call.	96¾	100	do.	72¼
20,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs. bet. c.	93¾	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	93¾
200	do.	93½	200	Del., Lac. & W. R.	103½
300	Erie R. R. bet. call	25¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	28½
300	Harlem.	[illegible]	200	Col., C. & Ind. C.	[illegible]
			15	Morris & Essex. bet. call.	90¼

FRIDAY, March 18—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges fell ¼@½ ₱ cent. this morning on the improvement in the Cotton market and the liberal exports of the staple from the Southern ports. A leading Banking firm, largely interested in the Southern Exchanges, reduced their rates on London to 108¼, 60 days, and 108¾@108⅞ ₱ cent. short sight, and the Foreign Bill Brokers reported before the close of Bank hours that the best bills in the market could be had at 108 ₱ cent. net, or 108⅛ less a sixteenth of one ₱ cent. brokerage. On Paris the rates are f.5.25@f.5.23¾ to the dollar. The Gold market notwithstanding the decline in Exchange, manifested some firmness early in the day at 112@112⅛@112@112⅛ ₱ cent., the last figure being quoted from the Gold Room at about 4 o'clock. The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. weaker than yesterday, and the May and November 6 ₱ cent. 5-20s, considering the accumulation of 4½ months' Gold Interest, were sold almost as low as the 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s, which paid their interest on the 1st of March inst. The 5-20 Coupons of 1862 sold down to 109⅝ ₱ cent., and the 1864s at 109 ₱ cent., which would net only 106¼@105¾ ₱ cent., exclusive of accrued interest. At the same time the 10-40 five ₱ cents sold at 105⅜ ₱ cent. On these terms the Secretary of the Treasury will soon be able to place a new 10-40 years 5 ₱ cent. Stock, dollar for dollar, for the 5-20s of 1862 and 1864 now within the control of the Government. All the large dealers appear to be bearish in their views in regard to 5-20s. Some of them report from five to ten millions of the 5-20s of various dates, coupon and registered, on the market, but we hold this to be very wide guess-work, and if the Secretary of the Treasury should elect next week to increase his purchases for the Sinking Fund, the chances are that a different story would soon be told as to the actual supply of Bonds awaiting a market. The difference between Gold and United States 5-20s is now, (exclusive of accumulated interest on the Bonds,) about 6 ₱ cent. in favor of selling Treasury Gold and buying 5-20s for the Sinking Fund. This difference is greater than at the close of February by 2@3 ₱ cent. Within the same time the 5 ₱ cent. 10-40 years Stock of the United States has been brought within less than one ₱ cent. of 5-20s.

In regard to the Funding bill, the reports from Washington strengthen our impression that neither the Greenback circulation nor the National Banking system will be finally disturbed by this measure. If it should pass Congress at all, it will be in a shape to meet the Executive approval, and that could not be under any provision to contract the Greenbacks, or to treat with harshness or injustice the National Banks. The President is understood to favor simply a refunding Bill, by which new Stocks, bearing from five down to four ₱ cent. interest, shall be gradually substituted, as the market affords the opportunity, for the 5-20 six ₱ cent. Stocks, and for no other object. This understanding of the views of the President is, we believe, no doubt reliable; at all events it is reasonably certain that the Administration will not go to the country, next Fall, in the Congressional election, upon the contraction of the Greenback Circulation, or upon any issue with the National Banks. If the Banks should be required to replace the old Stocks for the new as the basis of their Circulation, it will be upon the fair equivalent of a repeal or an exemption of the present taxes upon their Circulation, and perhaps of their Deposits also; the two amounting at present to the difference between the 6 ₱ cent. old and proposed new 4½ ₱ cent. Stocks to be lodged with the United States Treasurer.

The Railway Market was generally lower than yesterday, the Vanderbilt New-York Roads following the weakness in the North-west and other Western Roads. The decline, in some instances, amounted to 1@1½ ₱ cent. The most marked depression is in the North-west Preferred Shares, which sold below 82 ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds are higher for Virginias and steady for Tennessees. At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 18.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅛	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	108⅞
American Gold Coin	112⅛	112
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108
New Bonds of Tennessee	49¼	49⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¼	96⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94⅛	93⅞
Reading Railroad	96⅛	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅛	118⅛
North-western Common	70⅝	71
North-western Preferred	83⅛	81⅞
Pacific Mail Company	33⅛	33⅜
St. Paul Preferred	72⅝	72⅛
St. Paul Common	58⅝	58⅜
Lake Shore	86⅛	85⅞
Erie	25⅛	24⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅝	28⅝
New-Jersey Central	103¼	102⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 17.

General balance yesterday	$81,335,342 35
Gold receipts	420,595 94
Gold payments	119,404 70
Gold balance	76,941,096 46
Currency receipts	685,975 99
Currency payments	664,630 57
Currency balance	3,829,450 77
General balance	81,925,554 06
Customs	397,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	108⅞
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	109
5-20 coup., '62	109⅝	10-40 reg.	105⅛
5-20 coup., '64	109	10-40 coup.	105⅜
5-20 coup., '65	109	6s currency	112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	57½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103⅛
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	49⅜	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	73	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	70	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '73	98
N. Carolina 6s	45	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '78	98
N. Carolina 6s, n. b.	22	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '83	98
S. Carolina 6s	87	Mich. 7 ₱ ct. War Ln.	100
S. Carolina 6s, n. b.	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan	100
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	[illegible]	N. Y. Bty Loan	100
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.	88	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	100
Louisiana 6s	73	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	100
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	73	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	105
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	84	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76	105
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	105
Alabama 8s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '79	103

[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic., T. & W. Pfd.	97¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. Int. 8s, '82	113	Chic. & Alton 1st	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c.	93	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	114	Ohio & Miss. Consol'd	94
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	100	Pennsylvania R. 2d Bds.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	88	St. L. & Iron M'n Bds.	88
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st [illegible]	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	88½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7.3-10	91
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s	82
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	83
Chi. & N. W. Consol.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	82
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87	Mar. & Cin. 1st	92
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	78	Chic. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
T., W. & W. Con. C. P.	[illegible]	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	83½
Great West. 1st, '88	100	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	60
Great West. 2d, '93	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]
Quin. & Tol. 1st	90	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88
Cal. & Chic. 1st	90	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78
Chic. & R. I. 1st	100¼		

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	132	Continental	98
Manhattan	143	Commonwealth	112½
Merchants'	124	Park	170
Mechanics'	130	Central National	109½
Union	130	Fourth National	104½
America	140	Oriental	133
City	220	Brok'r & Brokers' As'n	111
Phenix	106½	Del. & Hudson Canal	115
Merchants' Exchange	102	Cumberl'd Coal Pref'd	27
Commerce	123	Canton Co., Baltimore	61
Ocean	85	W. U. Telegraph	32¼
Mercantile	120	Quicksilver Mining	10¼
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Mining	8
Chatham	170	Mariposa Preferred	18¼
Bank of N. America	104	Mariposa Trustee Cer.	49
Hanover	106½	Adams Express	61¼
Irving	116	Wells-Fargo Express	20½
Metropolitan	140	American Express	38¼
Grocers'	118	U. S. Express	48½
Market	125	M. U. Express	6
Nassau	108	Pacific Mail	33½
Corn Exchange	125		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100⅛	100⅜
City 6s, New	101½	102
Camden and Amboy	114¼	114¾
Pennsylvania Central	56⅜	56½
Reading	96	96⅛
Lehigh Valley	54¾	54⅞
Catawissa Preferred	34¼	34½
Philadelphia and Erie	27¼	27½
Northern Central	48½	49
Lehigh Navigation	31	31¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¾	89

The following are the earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company for the second week in March:

1869	$101,704
1870	86,100
Decrease	$15,604

The earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company for the second week in March are as follows:

1869	$83,176
1870	90,800
Increase	$7,624

The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railway Company advertise to pay their April interest at their office, No. 38 Pine-street.

The publishers of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* have just issued in a neat octavo volume, a *Commercial and Financial Register*, for the year 1870, in which they have presented, in a form well adapted for reference purposes, a retrospect of the business interests of 1869, and a variety of very useful financial, commercial and industrial statistics.

There has been some improvement in the extent of the dealings in both domestic and foreign dry goods since our last, and more steadily, with, in some instance, increased buoyancy has been apparent in values. Western buyers are purchasing with greater freedom. Reasonable fabrics are not in large stock, and are generally held with confidence. The auction sales, thus far, though fairly attended, have not been remarkably successful. The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the special value of $1,729,488; amount marketed, $2,023,099.

The Portage Lake *Gazette*, in noticing the Lake Superior mine products for 1869, says:

"The Pig Iron product of 1869 showed 38,504 tons, an increase of 2,079 tons over 1868. In 1869 there were 643,238 tons of iron ore moved and shipped from the mines; an increase of 149,948 tons over 1868. The following table embodies the amount and value of iron produced in Lake Superior since 1856:

	Iron Ore, tons.	Pig Iron, tons.	Value.
1856	7,002	....	$28,000
1857	21,000	....	60,000
1858	31,035	1,629	249,202
1859	65,679	7,258	575,839
1860	116,998	5,660	736,496
1861	45,430	7,970	419,401
1862	115,721	8,590	984,977
1863	185,259	9,813	1,418,935
1864	235,123	13,832	1,867,215
1865	196,256	12,283	1,590,430
1866	296,972	18,137	2,405,960
1867	460,320	30,911	3,475,720
1868	493,290	36,125	3,676,705
1869	643,283	38,504	4,973,435
Total	2,912,224	191,312	$22,480,005

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LOAN OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The advantages and attractions of this Loan for investment purposes, are many and important.

1. It is based upon one of the great Through Lines between the Seaboard and the West.

2. The security is already created, the greater part of the line being in successful running operation.

3. The local traffic, from the unrivaled agricultural regions and iron and coal deposits adjacent, must be large and profitable.

4. The Enterprise receives important concessions and privileges from the States of Virginia and West Virginia.

5. It is under the management of efficient and well-known capitalists, whose names are guarantees of its early completion and successful operation.

6. The Bonds can be had either in coupon or registered form; they have thirty years to run, both principal and interest being payable in gold.

7. They are of denominations of $1,000, $500, and and $100, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. in coin, payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

From our intimate acquaintance with the affairs and condition of the Company, we know these securities to be peculiarly desirable and suitable for safe employment of surplus capital, and funding of Government bonds, by investors, trustees of estates, and others who are not disposed to assume speculative risks, but who prefer absolute security with reasonable income.

Holders of United States Five-Twenties are enabled to procure these bonds bearing the same rate of interest, and having a longer period to run, and to realize a large increase of capital in addition.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information furnished on application.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ A CHEAP AND MOST RELIABLE INVESTMENT—First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This road is completed and has been paying dividends on the stock for the past seven years. Two million dollars of the bonds have already been placed. We are offering a limited amount at 87½ and interest. For particulars apply to DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., JOHN J. CISCO & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE [illegible] RAILROAD OF IOWA at 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 264 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centers at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. Forty-six miles are already completed and nearly 100 miles more are graded.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy ready first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking houses of Howes & Macy, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 18, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	11	Hides, bdls.	346
Cotton, bales	1,051	Leather, sides	4,156
Cotton-seed Meal, pkgs.	200	Oil-cake, pkgs.	100
Copper, bbls.	114	Petroleum, bbls.	416
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	114	Peanuts, bags	199
Eggs, bbls.	531	Pecans, pkgs.	214
Flour, bbls.	9,944	Butter, pkgs.	1,024
Corn-meal, bbls.	106	Cheese, boxes	209
Corn-meal, bags	3,500	Cutmeats, pkgs.	728
Wheat, bushels	11,820	Grease, pkgs.	175
Corn, bushels	9,650	Stearine, pkgs.	35
Oats, bushels	5,636	Pork, pkgs.	204
Malt, bushels	1,290	Beef, pkgs.	2,716
Beans, bushels	564	Tallow, pkgs.	345
Peas, bushels	720	Tobacco, hhds.	79
Flax-seed, bushels	440	Tobacco, boxes	237
Hops, bales	224	Whisky, bbls.	804
Hides, No.	387	Wool, bales	104

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Neptune*, for Liverpool—22,272 bushels Wheat, 750 tcs. Lard, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 1,540 bales Cotton.

By the schooner *R. C. Lane*, for Para—400 Pine Boards, 119 pkgs. Axes, 2,451 gallons Refined Petroleum, 686 bbls. Flour, 28 cases Biscuits, 50 cases Cotton Gins, 71 bdls. Paper, 2,639 lbs. Lard, 5 dozen Hoes, 7 pkgs. Cotton Goods, 37 pkgs. Drugs, 10 Corn-shellers, 100 Oars, 22 cases Turpentine, 2 cases Tinware, 8 boxes Nails, 36 pkgs. Hardware, 5 boxes Blacking, 10 kegs Barley, 6 cases Fire-crackers, 10 boxes Candles, 10 bbls. Beef, 7 cases Matches.

ASHES—Have been very quiet, and quoted at from $9 75@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Continues in light demand at 37½c.@39c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate movement has been reported in seasonable stock, which has been held firmly, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 45c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 75; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' Congress, $1 35@$2 50; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 05@$1 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 50; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in request and steady, including Common Hard at $9@$10 50; Croton, $15@$20, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$42 50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been neglected and nominal, including Adamantine, light weight, at 19c.@22½c.; Plain Sperm, 37½c.@40c.; Patent Sperm, 50c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been inquired for at $2 for Rosendale, ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been lightly dealt in, on the basis of our quotations: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $14 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $5@$7 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs., from yard.

COCOA—Continues very quiet, including Guayaquil, in bond, at 12½c.@13c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 30c.@30½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Caracas, 30c., currency, ₱ lb. Sales, 100 bags Guayaquil at 16c., gold, ₱ lb., duty paid.

COFFEE—There has been rather more call for Rio and Santos at steady prices; sales, 1,539 bags Rio, by the *Peggy*, and 3,905 bags Santos, by the *Nicoline*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet, but unchanged in price. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manilla, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Opened quite buoyantly at advancing prices, on a rather excited speculative call; but closed dull and heavy at fully ⅛c. ₱ lb. off the annexed 3½ P. M. quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,492 bales for early delivery, including 494 bales to shippers, 856 bales to spinners, and 142 bales to speculators; also, 5,425 bales for forward delivery, including 1,200 bales, basis Low Middling, for April, at 22½c.@22¾c.; 1,900 bales, do., May, at 22c.@23¼c.; 300 bales, do., May, at 22½c.; 1,750 bales, do., June, at 22½c.@23c.; 25 bales, do., August, 23c.; 350 bales, average Low Middling, for June, at 22½c.; 300 bales, even running Low Middling, for June, at 23c.

Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19¼	19½	19¾
Good Ordinary	21¼	21½	21⅝	21⅞
Low Middling	22¾	23	23⅛	23⅜
Middling	23⅜	23⅝	24	24¼
Good Middling	24⅜	25	25	25⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,881
Receipts last week	11,216
Receipts the preceding week	13,133
Receipts since Sept. 1	509,449
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	1,540
Exports since Sept. 1	249,687
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	65,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—The demand for most articles has been on a quite moderate scale since our last, but holders have been generally firm in their views as to prices.

FEATHERS—Have been very dull at previous figures. Live Geese, 75c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand has been less satisfactory at prices within our range, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $26 50@$28 75; No. 2 do., $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 38c. for Scale, and 27c.@28c. for No. 1 Box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue very quiet at somewhat irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more inquiry for shipping grades of State and Western Flour, partly to arrive, but at somewhat easier and irregular prices. Other descriptions have been in light demand and quoted in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 45@$4 70; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 70@$5; good to choice Spring Extra, $5@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 15 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 45@$4 70
Extra State	4 70@ 5 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 80@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 20@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 80@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 00
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 25

Southern Flour has been in slack request at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 25 for poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 25@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been salable and firm at $4 20@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 285 bbls. Cornmeal rules quiet at $4 25@$4 50 for Western; $4 25@$4 45 for Jersey; $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request at from $2 50@$2 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The general market has shown very little animation; prices have favored purchasers, in most instances. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 10@$4 15, currency; old crop Layer Raisins, $3@$3 25, currency, ₱ box; Currants, 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 21½c.@22c.; Figs, 12c.@24c.; Turkish Prunes, 10⅛c.@11¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 10½c.; Leghorn Citron, 39c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered and purchased more freely at, in most instances, easier rates. The main call has been for Amber Winter, and low grades of Spring, for export. White has been practically neglected and quoted lower; sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 37@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 22@$1 28, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 25½, in store, or $1 28 delivered; No. 1 Spring at $1 20½, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 10@$1 12, in store; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 08, delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 01@$1 03; White Genesee at $1 47@$1 50; Amber State at $1 28@$1 27 ₱ bushel. Corn has been rather sparingly offered and has been in demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,500 bushels at $1 02@$1 05 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 03 for small lots of do. from railroad track; 90c.@$1 for New Mixed Western; 98c.@$1 02 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern; $1 03@$1 05 for White Western and Southern; 85c.@90c. for unsound Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very dull at about 85c.@95c. for Jersey and Western; 95c.@$1 05 for State, the latter rate for very choice, ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand at about steady rates. Sales, 18,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10, delivered [illegible] Oats have been in [illegible] Western [illegible] since our last of [illegible] Western [illegible] Jersey and Southern [illegible] been 22,872 bushels Wheat for Liverpool and 250 bbls. Flour for Para.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Holders have been firm in their views, but there has been rather small call for either Bags or Bagging since our last. We quote Bags at 17½c.@18c., gold, for light to extra heavy, cash; Bagging at 21½c.@23c., currency, ₱ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand for all kinds has been light on the basis of our quotations. We quote: American at $195@$210 for Undressed, and $265@$315 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $225, gold, ₱ ton; Jute at 5¼c.@5¾c., gold; Manila, 11½c., gold; Sisal, 10c.@12½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@4c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The light stock and firmness of holders have operated against active dealings. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@23½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22½c.@22½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22½c.@23½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.; California, 21@23 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, selected; Central America, 18@22 lbs., 19c.@20c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Vera Cruz, 18@22 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 16½c.@17c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19½c.@20c., gold as they run; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19½c.@20c.; Rio Hacha, 17@20 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Bahia, 17@20 lbs., 18c.@20c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@23 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18c.@20c.; Southern, 19@20 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Maranham, 20@22 lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Pernambuco, 20@22 lbs., 14½c.; Matamoras, 20@23 lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Savanilla, 22@24 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Bahia, 20@23 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Chili, 23@28 lbs., 15½c.@16c.; Sandwich Islands, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@28 lbs., 15c.@16c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@60 lbs., 11⅛c.@11½c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@60 lbs., 9c.@9½c.; Texas, 50@75 lbs., 10c.@11c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 50@80 lbs., 9½c.@10c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 9¾c.@10c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25½c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@41c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 35c.@36c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9¼@12¼ lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold.

HOPS—The market has been quiet for all descriptions. We quote as before: New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 12c.@20c.; Michigan at 15c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@22c.; Yearlings at 18c.; Old Olds at 2c.@8c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 224 bales; exports, — bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "In the absence of any speculative movement, we can only report a moderate demand at unchanged prices. Brewers seem determined not to 'stock up,' no matter what course the market may take; it is a well-known fact, however, that if they do not stock up, they will have to purchase all through the Summer months. Hops they must have; and it is a matter of little consequence to them whether prices advance or not, as malt and other supplies are unusually cheap. Shippers stand ready to buy largely as soon as they become thoroughly convinced that prices have reached the lowest point. Holders seem determined not to yield to any concessions as long as everything continues to bid fair for an improvement in prices. The following figures show the monthly receipts and exports since September 1, 1869: Receipts—September, 2,307 bales; October, 19,916 bales; November, 34,597 bales; December, 22,160 bales; January, 3,650 bales; February, 4,499 bales; to March 18, 4,451 bales.—Total, 91,580 bales. Exports—September, 4,860 bales; October, 10,096 bales; November, 12,752 bales; December, 8,844 bales; January, 5,235 bales; February, 5,437 bales; to March 18, 2,646 bales.—Total, 50,870 bales. Receipts of the week, 1,560 bales; total receipts of the season, 91,580 bales; export clearances last week, 852 bales; total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 50,870 bales. From London our advices are down to March 5, at which time that market presented no change calling for notice. A limited 'hand-to-mouth' trade still prevailed for English growths, at late extreme prices, owing to the scarcity of that class, but all other kinds showed signs of drooping. Fine New Bavarians and French remained tolerably firm, and choicest New Americans were ranging from 98s.@112s.; but the general feeling was decidedly in favor of buyers, the continued dullness of trade rendering many holders very anxious to get out of a portion of their stocks. Yearlings and Olds of every class were totally neglected, no sacrifice in value appearing to attract the attention of consumers; quotations varied from 24s.@50s. for this class, but only the choicest American Yearlings obtained notice at the higher figure. Continental markets unchanged."

HONEY—Continues dull and nominal at 72c.@75c., gold, in bond, for Cuba, ₱ gallon.

LATHS—A moderate call has been noted for Eastern at $2 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The market for Sole has been quoted firm, on a moderate trade. The day's receipts have been 4,156 sides. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@30c. ₱ lb., currency.

LIME—Rockland has been salable and steady at $1 25 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—There has been rather more inquiry for the principal kinds, in stock, at uniform rates.

METALS—Business has been quite dull in all articles. Holders have not been disposed to make any important concessions to buyers. The inquiry has been limited for Copper, Iron, Lead, Spelter and Zinc, on the basis of our quotations. Of Tin Plates, 2,000 boxes Charcoal, ex vessel, sold on private terms. Cable reports were said to have been received from London today quoting Straits in that market at the reduced price of £119. We quote: Ingot Copper at 19c.@19½c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $33 25@$34 75; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $31 50@$33; American Forge, $30@$31; Scotch Pig, $32@$37; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$82 50 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 15@$6 62½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $5@$5 12½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9 50@$11 50 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 32½c.@32¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 33½c.@34c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 30½c.@31c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 25@$8 50; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8, in gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been quite dull today. Prices remain as last quoted. Old and New Crop Porto Rico, 30c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba, 26c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@60c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@81c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	26c.@28c.	32c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@30c.	38c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	50c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@81c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand on the basis of $2@$2 10 for common to good Strained ₱ 280 lbs.; sales 2,850 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been very quiet at our quotations. Spirits Turpentine has been firm, though not active, on the basis of 46½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; sales 200 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Resin, $2@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 65; Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—The offerings of the leading articles have been in excess of the requirements of buyers, and prices have been tending downward. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 27½; Red Oil at 72c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@95c., in casks and bbls., as the extreme for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 62c.@63c.; Spermaceti at 33c.@34c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 62½ ₱ gallon; Cotton Seed Oil, Crude, 56c.@60c.; Southern Yellow, 62½c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@75c.; White, 85c.@87½c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been sought after to some extent by export buyers, and quoted at from $40@$44, currency, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been depressed by offerings of all kinds of Oil in excess of the very moderate requirements of buyers; prices have been lower, both here and at Philadelphia, especially for Refined, which has been in quite liberal supply for immediate and forward delivery. Crude has been slow of sale and quoted heavy, on the basis of 14c.@14½c., in bulk, with sales reported of about 800 bbls.; 19c. in shipping order here, and nominally 19c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 680 bbls. arrived, making the week's receipts there, 4,076 bbls. Sales of equal to 4,500 bbls. Crude, in bulk, were made on the Upper and Lower Creek at $4@$4 20, respectively, ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been cheaper and without notable animation in the local market. Sales have been reported here of 1,000 bbls. Standard White for March delivery at 26c.@26½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 4,000 bbls. Standard White for March delivery at 25½c.; 2,500 do., April, at 26c.; 1,000 bbls. do., March and April, at 25½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., April, to July, at 27½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., September and October delivery, at about 29c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Pittsburg, 1,000 bbls. Standard White for April at 24½c., and 1,000 bbls. do., buyer all the year, at 30¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 416 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,900 bbls., making the week's arrivals there 12,565 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,451 gallons. Refined Oils in cases are dull and heavy at 31c.@34c. ₱ gallon; sales, 1,500 cases, within the range. Naphtha is quiet and weak at 9¼c. in bulk, with sales of 500 bbls. reported at 9½c., and 13c.@15½c. in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in reduced supply in the open market, and has been quoted stronger, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 12½, chiefly at $26 for New Mess; $25 50 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $19 50@$20 50 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess, seller April, May and June, at $26 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in light request at 12½c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in fair request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 200 pkgs. at 10½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in demand at steady rates; sales equal to 100 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 12½c.; Short Rib at 13½c.@14c.; Long Clear at 14c. ₱ lb. Lard has been lightly dealt in, opening steadily, but closing rather weak; sales have been reported since our last of 125 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 13½c.@14½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14c.@14¼c. for City, and 14c.@14¼c. for Fair to choice Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, including seller April on private terms. Beef has been quiet, but unchanged in price; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. at $8@$14 for Plain Mess, $15@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef rules quiet, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31, ₱ tierce; sales, 50 tierces. Beef Hams continue salable and steady at from $28@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter is in demand and firm, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c.; and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@32c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,024 pkgs. Cheese rules dull at from 6c.@16c., as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 209 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail, thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb.	36@38
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@35
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb.	28@32
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb.	20@24
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	33@36
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	26@30
Fair to fine Pennsylvania firkins, ₱ lb.	23@28
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and North-west, firkins, ₱ lb.	18@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb.	18@20
Good to Prime State Rolls, ₱ lb.	28@30
Good to Prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	22@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	15@18

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb.	14½@15½
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	14 @14½
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	15 @16
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14 @14½
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb.	26 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	25 @26
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb.	6 @12

RICE—There has been only a limited jobbing business reported, at drooping prices, including Carolina at $6@$6 25, currency; Rangoon, in bond, $2 87½@$3 25, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, 1,500 bags Rangoon, for export, on private terms.

SALT—The demand has been quite moderate for most kinds, including Turk's Island at 37c.@38c.; Cadiz, 33c.@35c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 40; Liverpool Fine at $2 20@$2 45, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 42c.@43c.; Cadiz, 40c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 15; Marshall's, Deakin's and Worthington's do., $2 35@$2 40; Higgins' do., $2 55@$2 60; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 15@$2 25; Liverpool Ground, $1 50@$1 60 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude, and 15½c.@15¾c. for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Rather more inquiry has been noted for Grass Seeds at stronger prices. Linseed has been quiet but steady. We quote: Clover at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $5@$5 50; Canary, $3 25@$4 50, currency; Calcutta Linseed, $2 17½@$2 20, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—There has been a moderate business reported in both kinds on the basis of our quotations: Honduras, *Deer*, 40c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 42c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 31c.@32c.; Para, 47c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 27c.@30c., currency. Tampico, *Goat*, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 45c.@48c.; Curacoa, 45c.@48c.; Cape, 40c.@45c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Continues in slack demand at former rates; Castile at 12½c.@12¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9c.; Family, 9¼c., and No. 1 at 7c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in limited request, including Mace at $1 18@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1 05; Cassia at 45c.; Cloves at 26c.; Pepper at 26½c.@27c.; Pimento at 18c.@18½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGAR—The market has been very quiet for all kinds; prices have not varied essentially. Sales have been reported of 416 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 8c.@9½c.; and 31 boxes Havana at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9½c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 9¾c.@10½c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in quite moderate request, ranging from 11¾c.@13½c., as the extreme.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 145,000 lbs. Tallow, at 9c.@9¾c., including 110,000 lbs. prime at 9¾c.; also, 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11½c.

TEAS—The demand has been restricted but prices have been quoted steady. We quote job lots thus: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, 75c.@90c.; good to fair do., 95c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 15@$1 45; common to fair Young Hyson, 65c.@90c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 20@$1 55; common to fair Gunpowder, 87½c.@$1 10; good to fine do., $1 10@$1 30; extra fine to finest do., $1 40@$1 75; common to fair Imperial, 87½c.@$1 10; good to fine do., $1 10@$1 30; extra fine to finest do., $1 40@$1 75; common to fair Twankay, 58c.@63c.; good to fine, 65c.@68c.; extra fine to finest, 70c.@75c.; common to fair uncolored Japan, 70c.@75c.; good to fine do., 80c.@95c.; extra fine to finest do., $1 05@$1 35; common to fair Oolong, 70c.@75c.; good to fine do., 80c.@95c.; extra fine to finest do., $1 05@$1 55; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine do., 80c.@90c.; extra finest do., $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—It has been slow of sale and weak in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 92 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@12c.; 50 cases Connecticut Seedleaf at 45c.@60c.; 50 cases Ohio at 25c.; and 100 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 10 ₱ lb. We quote: *Kentucky*—Common Lugs, 7½c.@8c.; Good Lugs, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Common Leaf, 8¾c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@12c.; Fine Leaf, 12c.@12¾c.; Selections, 13c.@14c. ₱ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c.; Fine Wrappers, 50c.@80c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@47c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; good, 87c.@92c., currency; fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 85c.@90c., currency; II cut, $1 02½@$1 08, currency; average lot, 90c.@95c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been less freely offered, and has been in moderate demand at rather stronger prices. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 98½c.@99c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 804 bbls.

WOOL—The demand from manufacturers has been more confident, and for desirable lots of the better grades of domestic prices have been quoted strong and buoyant. The lower grades have shown some little weakness. The available supplies are less extensive:

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents. ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	45@50
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	45@48
Common and ¼ blood Fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	60@70
Extra and XX Fleece	50@55
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ blood Fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	44@48
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	45@47
Common and ¼ blood Fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	44@48
Unwashed Fleeces	30@35
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	30@35
Common Fleece	17@22
Common Fleece, burry	16@20
Santa Fé.	
Washed White Fleece	31@34
Unwashed White Fleece	24@26
Black Fleece	20@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	28@33
Spring Clip, A 1	26@30
Spring Clip, A 2	25@30
Spring Clip, B	22@26
Spring Clip, S	18@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots, 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@37
Pulled, low	24@32
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@47
Super	42@47
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	36@42
Western limed pulled	35@38
Southern limed pulled	35@38
Tub washed	50@57
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	30@34
Mexican	17@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	28@31
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	25@30
Donskoi Washed	27@37

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate business reported since our last, at irregular rates. For Liverpool there were taken 250 bales Cotton, by steam, part at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 42,500 bushels Wheat, by sail and steam, at 3d.@3¾d., closing at 3¾d., ₱ bushel; 100 tierces Beef, at 2s. ₱ tierce; 60 hhds. Tallow, at 22s. 6d.; 2,800 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d.@25s.; 850 boxes Cheese, at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. ₱ bbl.; and 25 tons Oil-cake at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bremen—31 hhds. Tallow, by steam, at 20s. per ton. For Hamburg—80 hhds. Tallow at 20s. ₱ ton. For Stettin—A North German bark, with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. from Philadelphia, or 6s. 3d. from Baltimore, ₱ bbl. For a Prussian Baltic port, a North German bark, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, hence at 5s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE-MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 18, 1870.

Trade has been unusually brisk during the past week at Weehawken Market. These yards are assuming quite an important position as cattle-yards. This morning we report the consignment of horned cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. The accommodations are now nearly completed, and the only cause of regret is that little more has not been effected. American cattle-yards are an anomaly. The various *habitués* of these yards spoke earnestly this forenoon on the necessity of improved steam communication between New-York City and Weehawken. This morning the wretched ferry-boat on the service reeled and backed and shipped water, and staggered along her tedious course as though she were in the Arctic regions, and had to fight her way through ice-fields and a head wind. We subjoin a list of prices received at this yard today. During the past week Cattle ranged from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.; this forenoon sales were effected in common grades from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

SALES TODAY.

W. E. DUDLEY sold for self 65 Illinois common Cattle at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; TOFFEY & SON sold for selves 48 Illinois from common to fair, from 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; E. HURD sold for O. B. DIMMOCK 51 Illinois common Cattle, from 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP-MARKET.

BLISS & DIMMOCK sold 168 Michigan Sheep, fed in Livingston County, New-York State, by J. L. CHAMBERLIN, average weight 100 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; also, 177 Sheep, same lot, average weight 110 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; also 175 Sheep, average weight 10,500 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP-MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 41 Sheep, average weight 94 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 60 Sheep, average weight 93½ lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 79 Sheep, average weight 92 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 150 Sheep, average weight 102 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; these were a very coarse and common lot; 72 Sheep, average weight 94 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 58 Sheep, average weight 95 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 90 Sheep, average weight 87 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 99 Sheep, average weight 88 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 173 Sheep, average weight 88 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 100 Sheep, average weight 88 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Market fair; closed firm at above prices.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 18, 1870: 1,301 head of horned Cattle, 3,376 Sheep, 13 Calves, 67 Hogs; 46 Horses arrived in 90 cars. No special sales in Hogs; the few sold went for live weight from 11½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; City-dressed Hogs sold yesterday on 'Change at 11½c. ₱ lb.; demand and supply equal, both light.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, (English opera.) Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Nordblom, Laurence and Campbell.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
MEG MERRILIES. Leading characters by Mrs. Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Messrs. Williams and Studley and Mrs. Williams.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
COUNTRY AND CITY, HANDY ANDY. MATINEE at 2 o'clock—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Mme. Anna Bishop and Messrs. Centemeri and Gilder.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
SOIREE MUSICALE. Artists: Miss Anna Mehlig, Mrs. Davidson, and Messrs. Albano and Ronconi.

BARKER'S ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED HISTORICAL PAINTINGS.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Paris dispatch says that the proposed amnesty was abandoned on account of diversity of opinion in the French Cabinet. The consulates of France at Philadelphia and Richmond are abolished, and the vice-consulate at Chicago raised to a full consulate....A Madrid dispatch says it is believed the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility will greatly injure the cause of the Church in Spain. The Spanish Government has decided not to send a representative to the Ecumenical Council. The French Bishops of Besançon and Nevers lead the opposition to the dogma of infallibility. The *Opinion Nationale* demands the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and other measures, which, it says, would leave in Rome imbecility and fraud....The loss of the ship *Ventus*, of Thomaston, Me., from Callao for Antwerp, is confirmed by a dispatch received in London.... There were no disturbances in Ireland on St. Patrick's Day....JOHN INGHAM, of Halifax, England, has stopped payment, and other failures are spoken of.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution declaring that Gen. AMES is not eligible to a seat in that body from Mississippi. The resolution will probably be considered on Monday. Several memorials were presented and bills introduced. Among the former was one from the Chiefs of Bureaus in the Navy Department regarding the inadequacy of their pay; and among the latter one authorizing mail steam-ship service between New-Orleans and certain ports in New-Mexico. Mr. FENTON presented a joint resolution regarding prompt action on the proposed Tehuantepec Ship Canal. The discussion on the Georgia bill was begun soon after the expiration of the morning hour, and continued up to adjournment. Several important amendments were introduced and speeches made by a number of Senators. At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House but little was accomplished. The Tariff bill was taken up early in the day, and Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, finished his speech, begun the day before, in favor of a reduction; and the greater portion of the remainder of the session was consumed by the consideration of District of Columbia business. Among the new business introduced was a petition asking that $50,000 of the allowance of Congress for the education of the freedmen be given to Wilberforce College, Xenia, Ohio. Bills extending certain patents were introduced from Committee and passed. The House adjourned at 4½. The session today will be for debate on the Tariff bill.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced extending cases in which mandamus and prohibition may issue; to protect express stockholders by requiring the companies to make annual reports of their condition; and to regulate the issue of stock certificates. The Brooklyn City Court Judges' Bill, the General State Appropriation bill, and the bill to reorganize the Police Department of New-York were passed. A resolution to amend the Constitution so as to bring the State under the operation of the Fifteenth Amendment, and to modify the regulations governing voting by naturalized citizens, was laid on the table under the rule. The Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

In the Assembly, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill came up, and during the vote on its passage, Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, made a charge that Mr. AINSWORTH, of Saratoga, had approached him, and said that he (AINSWORTH) was at the head of ten members, who, if matters were made agreeable to him and them, would vote for the bill. Mr. AINSWORTH denied the statement, and made a counter charge against Mr. FIELDS that that gentleman had endeavored to influence him (AINSWORTH) to vote for the bill, by using threats of killing his (AINSWORTH'S) bills. After a protracted debate, a Committee was appointed to investigate the charges. The bill in question was passed, together with the bill to elect Judges of the Courts of Appeals and Common Pleas in New-York City, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

THEODORE NICKLOS was hanged yesterday at Little Valley, N. Y., for the murder in December last, in Allegheny, N. Y., of Dr. ANDREW MEAD. He confessed his crime, and exhibited signs of repentance on the scaffold.

The bill appropriating the amount of one year's salary of an Associate Justice of the United States, for the use of the family of the late Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, was signed by the President yesterday.

The conflict between the Mayors of Richmond, Va., continues. The besieged forces of Mayor CAHOON still hold out gallantly, although three or four have succumbed to the demands of the stomach. A negro who refused to "move on," under the orders of Mayor ELLISON'S Police, was killed.

Navigation on the Connecticut River is open, and steam-boats to Hartford are to begin their regular trips.

The laborers on the Western Railroad, Connecticut, between Winsted and Salisbury, have struck for $1 75 a day, an advance of 15 cents.

The nomination of MICHAEL DELAHANTY to be a Police Commissioner at Albany was confirmed by the State Senate yesterday.

A dispatch received at the office of the Cunard line in this City yesterday announces the safety of the *Samaria*, which was signaled on the 12th inst. making her way in a disabled condition for the Irish coast. No tidings have as yet been received of the *City of Boston*.

The Gold Exchange was unusually dull yesterday, only twenty-three changes being recorded from the opening to the closing of the Board. The price fluctuated from 111⅞ to 112¼, opened at 112⅛ and closed at 112¼.

Several cases of alleged swindling of emigrants by ticket agents in Havre and in Genoa, have been investigated by Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, and it is found that no redress can be obtained in this City.

Commissioner OSBORN yesterday discharged WILLIAM M. FLEISS, the wholesale liquor dealer, charged with having made false income returns to the Government.

The caisson for the foundation of the Brooklyn tower of the East River Bridge will be launched from the shipyard of WEBB & BELL, at Greenpoint, today, at 10½ A. M.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted, over the Mayor's veto, the resolution to lay the Stafford pavement in Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-street.

Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK died at his residence in Fourteenth-street, yesterday morning, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The Board of Commissioners of Emigration, of which body he was President, held a special meeting last evening and took appropriate action with regard to his decease.

A motion was made and argued in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before City Judge BEDFORD, to quash the indictment for murder in the first degree found against THOMAS JACKSON for the killing of ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS in a First Ward liquor saloon, in the Fall of 1869. The Judge reserved his decision.

The City of Boston.

The letter from Mr. JOHN G. DALE, the agent of the Inman line, which we print in another column, must be taken as a satisfactory answer to the statement that the *City of Boston* sailed from this port overladen. The information which we received on the subject came from a good source, but Mr. DALE is a much better authority, and his communication will help to allay the uneasiness of those who have relatives or friends on board the missing ship.

It is very natural, however, that at this moment the public should be considering with some interest several questions in connection with the traffic in ocean steamers. In the first place, there is some reason to fear that the successful passages now made by the vessels of the principal lines have done much to promote an undue sense of security, under the influence of which many necessary precautions are too often neglected. We readily admit the very great efficiency displayed in the management of the "Cunard" and "Inman" lines. Finer vessels were never built than those used in the service of both companies, and for a long period the voyages have been made with a regularity and certainty well calculated to put even careful managers off their guard. The impression may gradually grow up that a steamer like the *Russia* or the *City of Paris* cannot be lost. But, in addition to this fact, we have to remember that these first-class steamers are by no means so safe as the commonest sailing ship whenever their machinery breaks down. Even with the wind in their favor, they can make very little headway. If storms prevail, the most they can hope to do is to hold their own. But the chances are that, with a screw dragging them down, they will be very much at the mercy of winds and waves. The screw becomes an instrument of fearful danger. Without it, a steamer might do very well under sail—but with that dragging a dead weight astern, the most skillful officers can do very little for the ship.

It is quite certain that every steamer ought to carry appliances for lifting the screw out of water in case of accident. This would involve some change in the construction of these vessels, but if it added to their safety, the alteration would be well justified. It will be remembered that the *Great Eastern* was saved on one occasion by a passenger on board suggesting a means by which the screw could be lifted out of water. There ought to be no difficulty in the matter, and the Clyde builders could probably soon put the requisite machinery into the oldest screw-steamer afloat.

Another point which naturally engages public attention is in reference to the use of boats on board steamers. There are some captains who regularly make their crews go through a boat drill, thus keeping their hands in lest any accident should happen, and it is a great pity that the practice is not universal. It is, however, a remarkable fact that when a great steamer has been lost, it has been lost utterly—the boats do not appear to have been put out at all. The captains are probably unwilling to admit that the only hope of the passengers and crews rests in deserting the ship; but whatever may be the motive, it seems certain that the boats are not tried. Even if the *City of Boston* met with some terrible disaster, she carried eight boats, three of which were life-boats, and all were well supplied with sails and water compartments. If these were launched, who can doubt that some of the passengers would have been saved? We will, indeed, still hope that the steamer herself will come to port, but in the event of the worst, people will wonder why a last chance was not given to the passengers and crew by means of the boats.

It is a depressing circumstance that the *City of Boston* has never once been seen—so far as we yet know—since she left Halifax. We hear of the *Samaria*, and indeed the chances are that no large steamer could be fifty-three days out without meeting with some craft to which she could communicate tidings of her condition. There can be no question that some captains of steamers treat sailing ships very cavalierly—scarcely taking any notice of their signals, and avoiding the "bother" of communicating with them if they can. Hence there has arisen on the part of sailing ships a disinclination to "speak" steamers, and it is possible that the *City of Boston* may have been passed unnoticed. This idea, doubtless, has led an ex-admiral of the British Navy to recommend the Board of Trade to search the logs of sailing ships. There is just one chance in a thousand that some news would be learned of the missing steamer in this way. At this time of year a steamer which fell out of the beaten track, which is nearly as well defined as Broadway or Fifth-avenue, might beat about for weeks without meeting a sail. This is now nearly our only hope for the *City of Boston*.

The Law of Political Progress Exemplified in Reconstruction.

It very often happens in the lives of nations that the assertion of a fundamental political principle may be repeatedly baffled and postponed, and by a variety of causes. The civilization of the time may not be abreast of or prepared for the assertion or its consequences; or the advocates of the movement may not be able to overcome the resistance always interposed by prescription to proposed reform. But it is a consolation to the friends of popular progress to know that such efforts invariably gather strength from defeat, and that each recurring assertion comes nearer to success. In some instances, involving substantial issues, it seems as if a fatal barrier to the desired reform had been interposed, but sooner or later the clouds are sure to lift, and often at times when the outlook seems the darkest.

Properly read, the political history of the United States affords a good illustration of this theory of political gestation and final realization, which it may be profitable to point out in view of the careless partisan assertions which we continually encounter, to the effect that the political adjustments which have resulted from the war are an invasion of the original doctrines upon which the Government was founded, and a violation of the mutual faith of States which was pledged at the beginning. These assertions have become so familiar by constant iteration in the interests of section and party, that the cursory reader is apt to forget the record, and carelessly accept as true statements which a very little reflection would refute. We can readily understand why Southern politicians, bred in the *ante bellum* school, should cling to their old dogmas by the mere habit of thought and expression; and why Northern Democrats, of the unprogressive, "doughface" class, should continue to cry out against legitimate political changes. To both classes such utterances afford an easy and plausible semi-justification, and a soothing balm for their hurt minds. Occasionally, however, we meet such expressions from prominent individuals whose antecedents, and conceded ability and honesty, create surprise and incredulity.

An instance in point has recently transpired in Boston. In an address delivered before the "Constitutional Club" of that city, on the 22d of February, Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS declared "that there was nothing of the old Constitution of our fathers left to us except what was always understood and believed by them to be a mere incident of Constitutional power, and that is the war power." This is a grave assertion to come from the great-grandson of the second President, and the grandson of another President, who was an ardent pioneer in the grand movement of which reconstruction on the basis of emancipation is the perfect fruit. While we are willing to concede that it may have had an unconscious inspiration of partisanship, and that it was prompted by recent political associations, we feel obliged to take issue with the broad statement made by Mr. ADAMS.

Recurring to our first proposition, we maintain that the principles underlying reconstruction, so far from being an abandonment of the Constitution, are but a legitimate result of what was attempted and urged at the outset by some of the most prominent founders, and that the adjustment which has been made is but a successful termination of a struggle which has been going on ever since the Constitution was framed. In other words, we hold that reconstruction is simply a final settlement of the postponed issues of 1787.

In the Convention which framed the Constitution, a very wide difference of opinion was developed in regard to the nature of the Government to be formed. One party, headed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, contended for a strong Government with a decided nationality; while the other favored the purely federal idea. JOHN ADAMS, MADISON and RANDOLPH did not go to the full extent of HAMILTON'S view, although they leaned strongly in favor of a powerful central Government, as also did WASHINGTON. The result was a compromise, in which both parties yielded much, and the Constitution of 1787 was the result. Hardly had it been adoped, however, when HAMILTON and his school undertook to accomplish by construction, what they had failed to incorporate in that instrument. In resistance to their efforts, a States Rights Party was created which sought to curtail the powers of the Government by entirely opposite rules of construction. A struggle ensued which threatened the existence of the new Government, but which finally ended in the election of JEFFERSON and the subsequent strong assertion of the ultra-federal idea. This finally crystalized into the Southern idea of "States Rights," and the doctrine that the Union was a mere pact which might be terminated at pleasure by any of the parties to it.

The slave interest, and its instinct of self-preservation, made the issue a formidable one. After his quarrel with Gen. JACKSON, and his resignation of the Vice-Presidency, Mr. CALHOUN became the open advocate of the States-rights-secession doctrine in behalf of the South. He saw with prophetic vision the coming of the irrepressible conflict between the North and South, and he intrenched himself behind the reserved rights of States. When the inevitable crisis came, war was the only arbiter. With it came emancipation—as a military expedient and not as a policy—and with it the necessities of reorganization on a new basis.

Without entering into any discussion of the method by which that reorganization was effected, we refer only to the conclusion arrived at. It is that, as conqueror, the abiding loyalty of the land had a right to require certain conditions as precedent to restoration which would harmonize all sections upon the new basis of emancipation. Among those conditions was the acceptance of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. There is certainly nothing in them which essentially contravenes the Federal idea, or impairs the original design of the Constitution. They simply harmonize that instrument with existing facts, leaving the States in all other respects as they were. They make our Government what it was originally asserted to be—a Republic based on the idea that all men are created equal, and recognizing and protecting all alike. This was the doctrine of the fathers of the Republic, temporarily postponed in its full assertion as a matter of policy to secure the adoption of the Constitution; it was the doctrine of 1776 on which the war of the Revolution was fought, and centuries before it was the doctrine of Christianity expressed in the declaration of the "universal fatherhood of God, and the universal brotherhood of man."

Defects in the Revenue Law.

Are we ever to have a Revenue law so guarded at every point that it will be easier for its officers to thoroughly enforce it than for evil-disposed persons to violate it in any particular? A few years ago, under a former statute, the distillers and their friends, the whisky lawyers, made it their boast that Congress could pass no law through which they could not drive a "coach and four." They flung that gage in the face of Congress and the Revenue Department. The challenge was accepted, and, so far as Congress attempted to alter the law, it gave us a vastly wiser and better system of revenue legislation. But, unfortunately, even in that several gates were left not only ajar, but wide open, and through them the whisky men drove, if not coaches and four, what served their purpose infinitely better—innumerable trucks heavily laden with fraudulent spirits. And this they continued, with nearly absolute impunity, to do for half a year after the passage of this better and wiser act, of July 20, 1868. Mr. DELANO set himself to close these avenues of fraud soon after his accession to office; and he did close many of them by securing the necessary legislation in April, 1869.

It would be a relief to feel that these later amendments and enactments were comprehensive and stringent enough to render needless any further revision or change. For, if there is any thing which more than another aggravates the burdens of taxation and embarrasses the business of the country, it is the frequent alteration of the laws affecting those interests. The enterprises which enrich and dignify a State flourish only under laws definite, certain and constant in their operation. Besides, after seven years' pretty thorough schooling in that sort of business, the people had a right to expect that our law-makers had acquired sharpness, breadth and skill sufficient to mature a system which should make fraud and evasion not only virtually, but technically impossible—that, at all events, in its execution the Government, without violating any right of the citizen, should stand on the vantage-ground in respect to every legislative provision. We are constrained to say that this consummation has not yet been fully reached.

Among the more important Administrative provisions of the act now in force is that for the appointment of twenty-five detectives, who were, it is to be presumed, designed to serve as revenue police. We say "presumed," for by some unaccountable legislative oversight, no authority is conferred upon these persons to do any official act whatever, and no definite duty is prescribed. The law merely provides for their appointment and compensation; and the commission issued to them has no legal validity except to entitle the holders to the pay and allowances therein stipulated. This is a singular state of affairs, to say the least. The positions thus created were considered very important by the higher officers of the revenue, and quite desirable by applicants for place; so they were quickly filled and have been kept continuously so, since the passage of the law. These detectives, without any close scrutiny as to the question of power, have been vigorously at work all over the country in what was conceived to be the line of their duty. Many of them have rendered service of the highest value to the Government. Yet they have not a scrap of authority from the law for anything done by them. They have undertaken and carried out investigations at the instance, and, in many cases, to the advantage of the Government, but it has been essentially at their own personal risk.

More than a year ago the chief Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided that these persons "had no *authority*, properly speaking, as they were not officers in the legal sense. Their employment by the Commissioner warrants payment for their services and expenses; but the statute confers upon them no power to demand entrance on any premises, or to perform any official act." It is to be hoped that we are near the end of this purblind style of legislation, and that we shall be saved any further the spectacle of the law itself, its officers and weighty interests of the Government, being placed at serious disadvantage by flaws in the statutes.

Our Army and Navy Schools.

If the attention now called to our two national schools, by the disgraceful traffic in cadetships, results in a thorough recasting of the appointment system, the Whittemores and Golladays of the House will not have invited a severe punishment in vain. The time will come when people will regard the present method of officering our land and sea service as absurd in the extreme. That appointments to the two Academies should go, like kissing, by favor; that competitive examinations should be ignored; that political or family influence should be supreme; and that this system of partiality, unworthy in its best estate of a Republic which boasts of furnishing the "career open to talent," has at length resulted in hawking cadetships to the highest bidders—all this will seem to a wiser generation the height of folly.

Two necessities are clear in the case; or, rather, one, to which the second attaches itself as a corollary. The standard of admission must be raised at West Point and Annapolis; and, in order to effect this, the candidatures must be thrown wider open, and deserving youth throughout the country allowed, with certain proper restrictions, to compete. The Board appointed to examine the Academy at West Point, last Summer, performed their duty with unusual thoroughness. As a result, they found that the corps of instructors was exceedingly well qualified for its duties; that the cadets were in excellent discipline, and were attentive to their studies; and yet that there was room for very great improvement in the institution itself. The cardinal difficulty they found was in the low standard of admission; and they declared that, as a consequence, the cadets were kept employed for the first year or two mainly in acquiring that rudimentary knowledge which they should have brought with them to the school. It is needless for us to rehearse the particulars which the Board cited in proof of its position. Suffice it to say that the position itself was well taken. It is useless to reply that a military institution can afford to "skip" these elementary branches, because they lie at the base of any sound education. The professional education must be added to these, just as final colors are laid upon ground colors; and as the superstructure of the building rises from the foundation. And yet Inspector-General SCHRIVER vigorously protested against raising the standard of admission, as recommended by the Board. His ground was that, as it is, he finds it difficult to get the full number of pupils for the Academy, although a cadetship is so coveted as to be bought on the terms recently exposed in Congress.

In this case, can there be any doubt as to the immediate and imperative duty of Congress? That duty is to withdraw the present "close corporation" system of appointments. Let two, three, or five times the present number of nominations be made; let them be made not only by Congressmen but also by such authorities as Presidents of colleges and certain general officers in the army, or other eminent official personages who would present fit candidates; then, out of the nominees, let those who stand highest in the points of mental, physical, and moral development and promise, and in obvious aptitude for the career of arms, be chosen after a competitive examination severe enough to eliminate all but the best.

We have accommodation for a hundred or two hundred more cadets at West Point and Annapolis than now receive instruction, and that without a serious increase in the corps of instructors. In order to get the full benefit of our established schools, as well as to employ the talents of the Academic Faculties on the most promising pupils, we must have a wider sphere for appointments, and a new method of selecting the persons upon whom they are conferred.

There was a slight spasm of outraged political virtue in the Assembly Chamber yesterday, Mr. FIELDS alleging that he had been solicited by Mr. AINSWORTH, of Saratoga, claiming to be the authorized agent of a ring of ten members, to "make it an object" to support a street railroad bill. The House evidently felt itself on delicate ground, and quite a sensation was created. The usual investigation was ordered, and there the matter will undoubtedly rest, unless the Assembly shall follow the precedent established last year, and reprimand Mr. FIELDS for making the revelation.

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It will be seen that Deputy Sheriff JACKSON, who murdered a man named DOUGLAS last November, has many influential friends. The means by which justice may be baulked in this City, where a "politician" is concerned, are almost endless, and of course they are all to be put in force on behalf of this poor, innocent, ill-used creature, JACKSON. After all, what did he do? Merely pulled out a pistol and shot an inoffensive man dead. For this he has been kept in a gentlemanly sort of confinement ever since last November—and yet we call this a free country. Mr. JACKSON ought to have a testimonial from the people—and we know what it would consist of if he had his deserts. The case is at present in the hands of Judge BEDFORD, and we are therefore not without hope that justice will be done.

* * *

The supplementary bill introduced in the Legislature on Thursday in behalf of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, contains at once an unlimited franchise, and an authority for an enormous municipal subsidy. The bill creates a subterranean monopoly in all the streets and public grounds of New-York and Brooklyn, and beneath the North and East Rivers as well. It effectually disposes of all rival schemes, and forestalls all competition. The most dangerous feature of the bill is that which authorizes the City to take stock in all contemplated tunnels to the amount of three-quarters of a million dollars. Our readers can readily see what an opportunity for jobbery and corruption is here offered, and they can judge from experience whether it is likely to be improved. We suggest in this connection, to our legal readers, whether there are not constitutional objections to the proposed grant. The old theory used to be that the public acquired only a right of way over the land taken for streets, which was an easement, and not a fee. Is not the proposed bill an invasion of private rights by taking private property for public use without compensation? Perhaps, however, modern Judges may hold that an easement, like a fee, extends *ad cœlum, ad inferos*, and that the Legislature might, if it chose, authorize the "Beach Pneumatic Transit Company" to construct tiers of avenues above ground, to the exclusion of light from the buildings fronting on the streets.

* * *

Why does the abolition of the franking privilege still hang fire in the Senate? If the strong and clearly-expressed opinion of the public were respected, there would not be a day's delay in extinguishing an abuse which is as odious as it is costly. There is talk sometimes of economy—the franking system costs about two and a half millions a year. Corruption is now and then denounced—the franking privilege is used corruptly to an immense extent. Let it then be done away with at once. Its final doom is not doubtful, for its evils grow, and will until they force their own destruction. It is far better to make a virtue of necessity now, and not to wait until the approaching enlargement of the Houses under the census apportionment adds to the number of the privileged, and the increase of population to the area over which the free mails have to be carried.

* * *

The Court of Sessions in Edinburgh "has laid a perpetual injunction on the sale of American editions of TENNYSON'S poems in Scotland." Will it now lay a perpetual injunction on the sale of LONGFELLOW'S poems, MOTLEY'S Histories and other works, unless the author is paid a fair proportion of the profits?

* * *

It is curious to consider how St. Patrick should have been as duly honored among the British aristocracy in London on the 17th, as among the Democracy of New-York. While the "Knights of St. Patrick" and "the Friendly Sons" were doing their duty at Delmonico's and elsewhere, the noble gentlemen of "St. Patrick's Society" were making a night of it in the English capital, under the Presidency of the Duke of ABERCORN; and festivities were also carried on in Dublin Castle, according to the custom of the day. The triumph of the good Saint would have been a very happy one, if his grace of Abercorn had thought of sending to Mayor HALL, of New-York his *Wassail* greetings and compliments on the occasion, and his lively Honor had sent back an effusive *Drink-hael* in an epigram. But St. Patrick no doubt finds the modern Irish conversion a harder task than the ancient, and the antipathies and prejudices of our day more difficult to deal with than the snakes and toads of the fifth century.

* * *

The idea of utilizing the army during peace, by making it the ally of commerce, is one for which Secretary BELKNAP is entitled to great praise, and marks a new era of enterprise and vigor in the administration of the War Bureau. He is entitled to the credit of recommending the authorization of Congress for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the Continent and at points along the sea coast, and for giving notice by telegraph and marine signals of approaching storms. Under a proper system of execution the plan cannot fail to achieve grand results in saving life and property, and in aiding our inland and coasting commerce generally. The public are largely indebted to Mr. PAINE, member of Congress from Wisconsin, for his active co-operation in introducing and carrying the recommendation of the Secretary of War through Congress. We learn that a general order has just been issued, by which the Chief Signal Officer of the army is charged—subject to the direction of the Secretary of War—with the organization and execution of the new enterprise. The undertaking being for the benefit of commerce, it is expected that all commanding officers at military posts will co-operate by affording every facility in their power, and also that all scientific organizations and commercial associations will lend their aid. We are satisfied that the experiment is fraught with great practical benefits, and anticipate that it will be crowned with success. If so, it will prove another illustration of the truth of MILTON'S declaration that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

* * *

Senator CARPENTER has hit upon a method of rendering our civil service a greater nest of jobs than it is now, while at the same time he professes his desire to improve and purify it. He wishes to distribute clerkships on some settled principle between the different States—without reference to the capabilities of candidates, the efficiency of Departments, or the interests of the public. This is merely a plan for legalizing the abuse of patronage. It matters nothing to the people where a man comes from so that he does his work well—a simple principle into which Mr. CARPENTER has as yet had no glimpse. We want unworthy men weeded out of the Departments, and good men put in their places—whereas Mr. CARPENTER merely proposes to "make things pleasant all round" by promising the jobbers of every State that they shall share and share alike. Mr. CARPENTER had better "clear his mind of cant," and go and have an hour's talk with Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island.

* * *

The presence of Mr. REVELS in the Senate has made a much greater impression abroad than at home. It is regarded by the old friends of the Union in England as one of the most memorable events of which history bears record. "Surely," says the *Spectator*, "the deliverance of Israel from Egypt itself was not more conspicuously a work of Divine power—or more conspicuously disregarded as a sign by the generation which witnessed it." The *Spectator* takes a loftier view of many circumstances connected with the late war than some of our own papers, and there are not a few Republicans who would sneer at it as "fanatical." Nevertheless it is a good thing to find men holding such sentiments as the above, and not afraid to declare them.

* * *

It was stated a few days ago that the British Government had made up its mind to send out to this country several ship-loads of paupers. Of course great indignation was expressed, and no one thought it necessary to wait and ascertain if the news was true. That might have spoiled a paragraph. The latest papers received from England contain a report of a debate in the House of Commons on the propriety of the Government enabling poor families to emigrate. Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the plan, and said: "I may mention that when it was proposed to send emigrants at the expense of the rates to one great Power—the United States of America—we had a pretty distinct intimation that they would rather be excused receiving them." [Laughter.] This does not look like the course attributed to the Government. But perhaps the writers referred to have received some private dispatches from Mr. GLADSTONE, or some other equally well-informed person?

* * *

There is one feature of the proposed new Army bill which ought to be adopted. We refer to the section requiring examinations as to qualifications previous to all promotions below the rank of field officers, as well as upon appointment or assignment to the artillery service. The amount of ignorance which some of the civil appointees have accumulated, as officially reported, is something marvelous. The Artillery School at Fortress Monroe is doing a good work in remedying the evil to a great extent. The class of 1870, numbering twenty, which has been under instruction since the 1st of May last, will enter upon its examination on the 1st of April, and will embrace military law, history, engineering, ordnance and gunnery—the standard of West Point in each branch, and as to general merit.

WASHINGTON.

The President and the Funding Bill—Business in the House—The Real Intent of the Texas Bill—Gen. Ames Declared Ineligible by the Judiciary Committee—The Nomination of Mr. Potts—The Georgia Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee had a conference with the President this morning, on the two subjects of the Funding bill and a reduction of taxation, both of which measures the President earnestly indorses. He regards the funding of the debt not as defeating a reduction of taxation, but as auxiliary thereto, and believes that the measures should go into effect together. Secretary BOUTWELL was present, and the conference was very satisfactory. The President expressed his views freely on the several propositions of the Funding bill, and indicated his earnest desire for its passage. Subsequently Secretary BOUTWELL visited the Capitol, and had conferences with several members of the House and Senate. The Banking and Currency Committee, at their meeting today, resolved to go on, and consider those sections of the Funding bill which relate to the banks, and report on the same when the bill is brought before the House from the Ways and Means Committee.

IN THE HOUSE.

District of Columbia matters occupied the House almost exclusively today, and a variety of bills were passed, mostly of local interest. The most important was a bill repealing virtually the Usury laws in force here, by providing that while the legal rate of interest shall be six per cent., as high as ten per cent. may be taken by special contract without involving any penalty. This measure has been greatly demanded here, because the States contiguous to the District have all raised the rate of interest so high that no money can be had here for investment at the legal rate at six per cent.

REAL INTENT OF THE TEXAS BILL.

Not one, but two Homers have been napping in Washington today, and they are no less potent and all-wise personages than the two great intellects of Massachusetts, Mr. SUMNER and Gen. BUTLER. The particular point which has set the lawyers and politicians in a roar at their expense to-night is this: In the bill admitting the State of Texas to representation in Congress, which passed the House, is the following proviso:

> *Provided, further*, That this act shall not affect in any manner the conditions and guarantees upon which the State of Texas was annexed and admitted as a State.

When the bill came to the Senate today, Mr. SUMNER made an effort to have it passed immediately without the usual Committee reference, and appeared quite dissatisfied that his wishes were not gratified. Among the conditions and guarantees which Mr. SUMNER and Mr. BUTLER were so anxious should remain unaffected, is the following, which occurs in the joint resolutions annexing Texas, approved March 1, 1845:

> "And such States as may be formed out of that portion of such territory lying south of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of said State asking admission may desire."

THE NOMINATION OF MR. POTTS.

No action has yet been taken by the Senate in Executive Session on the nomination of Mr. POTTS to succeed Mr. ASHLEY as Governor of Montana. The Territorial Committee, to whom the nomination was referred, have not reported against the confirmation or that it be laid on the table, as has been telegraphed from this city; but have simply referred Mr. POTTS back to the Senate without any recommendations. This leaves the matter entirely to the Senate, where Mr. POTTS will be strongly supported by Senator SHERMAN and others.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

The two Committees on Pacific Railroads held sessions this morning in the Senate Chamber. It was agreed to report a bill allowing the Kansas Pacific Road to take a south-easterly direction by El Paso to a point on the Rio Grande, in Mexico, and to give the line land grants equal in amount to those given to the Atlantic and Pacific Road, which is twenty miles on each side of the road, in alternate sections. Gen. FREMONT was before the Committee, and made an argument in favor of the Memphis and El Paso Road. The House Committee agreed to report a bill authorizing the consolidation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Roads.

GEN. AMES' CASE.

In the Senate today, Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported against the admission of Gen. AMES to a seat as Senator from Mississippi, on the ground that he had not been a citizen of the State for the period required by the Constitution. Mr. MORTON subsequently gave notice that he should call it up on Monday. The resignation of Gen. AMES has been accepted by the President, but there does not appear to be much doubt that the Senate will allow him to be sworn and to take his seat.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILLS.

The River and Harbor Sub-Committee are compelled to hear numerous gentlemen almost every morning from different sections of the country, each in favor of large appropriations for his own particular locality. Most of these gentlemen go away in any but a satisfied mood, for the reason that the Committee does not immediately agree to give them all they ask. This arises partly from the fact that they forget that other localities have equally good claims, and that it is very improbable that the House will pass any appropriation that is not absolutely necessary. Among the New-York State harbors which will obtain something is Oswego, to which it will be recommended to give $50,000.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Georgia bill has advanced one step in the Senate so far as voting is concerned. The amendment of Mr. MORTON relative to the organization of the militia was adopted this afternoon. The strongest speech made on the bill today, and probably the strongest so far, was by Mr. SCHURZ, who was scathing in denunciation of what he termed the artifice and the show by which it was proposed to continue the present Legislature in power. Mr. DRAKE was characteristically bitter in reply. There is no chance of final action on bill this week, the Senate having adjourned over until Monday.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to the Senate today: Eugene Schuyler, to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia; Chas. White, to be Secretary to the President to sign land patents; George H. Sharp to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York; Samuel Harlow, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of New-York; Alfred R. Pleasonton, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District of New-York; Smith D. Atkins, Postmaster at Freeport, Ill.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE REVENUE.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue were informed today that Gen. [illegible], a former Supervisor of North and South Carolina, and one LORING, an accomplice, were arrested at Atlantic City, Iowa, on the 11th instant, by Gen. [illegible], the United States Marshal for Iowa, and taken to Raleigh for trial for alleged conspiracy to defraud under the United States Revenue laws.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"MARTHA" AT THE ACADEMY.

The representation of "Martha" at the Academy of Music last night was enjoyed by an audience that filled the house to overflowing. When sung at the French Theater by the same artists, the performance had hearty approval for its completeness, and it only remains for us now to give equally favorable testimony in relation to yesterday's rehearsal, which was even more noticeable for smoothness and for fullness of effect. The rich voices of the singers, the unity of execution, the strength of orchestral and choral masses, and, lastly, the appropriateness of stage costumes and its realism, exemplified principally in the reproduction of an English Fair scene, were combined to make a deeper impression than any wrought since the earliest and best renderings of the opera here. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, as heretofore, was *Lady Henrietta*, Mrs. SEGUIN *Nancy*, Mr. CASTLE *Lionel*, and Mr. CAMPBELL *Plunkett*. A little more geniality in acting would assuredly be of benefit to most of these singers, but no better voices, more genuine earnestness or greater surety resulting from experience could be wished them. There was much applause during the evening, and the spinning-wheel quartet, the familiar ballad of "The Last Rose of Summer," the duet for tenor and baritone in the third act, and the tremendous finale of the same part, in which the choral texture was but a well-proportioned bass for the noble voice of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, were all repeated. At the matinée today "The Marriage of Figaro" is to be sung for the last time.

REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first rehearsal for the fifth concert was given in the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. The programme follows:

Symphony, to Dante's "Divina Comedia" .... Liszt
Overture, "Coriolanus" .... Beethoven
Overture, "Euryanthe" .... Weber

At the concert Mme. PAREPA and CARL ROSA are to be the soloists. LISZT's symphony was heard yesterday for the first time in America. It purports to be a "tone-poem," founded on DANTE's immortal work. The first part, called "Inferno," opens with a recitative of trombones, which is followed by the ringing tones of the trumpets and horns, while a "crash" indicates the uproar of the evil spirits. The *allegro frenetico* succeeding is wild and impassioned, indicating, we are told, "the frenzy of despair, the rage of the damned, their curses and blasphemies." The movement passes into the *andante amoroso*, giving a quieter effect but ending with a loud repetition of the curse, "*Lasciate ogni speranza.*" Part second is termed "Purgatorio." It begins with an *andante* in choral style. Then a fugue movement and prayer, passing into a plaintive recitative, and then boldly swelling out in a chant and concluding with a noisy Hallelujah. The symphony, on a first hearing, hardly seems to equal the effect of poem. LISZT is full of originality, but he seems to try and astonish rather than to charm. His present symphony leaves an unsatisfied feeling. One bears away but a remembrance of confused sounds. But it is evidently a composition which can only be properly appreciated by repetition. With the addition of the harps and the other instruments which have not yet arrived from Europe, the effect will doubtless be different. It seems as though the choir of boys, from Trinity Church, who sing in the second part, might be better placed. The two overtures are well-known and are always welcome. "Coriolanus" seems to breathe the spirit of the great composer in every note, while WEBER's life and freshness are conspicuous throughout "Euryanthe." The concert bids fair to be one of the best the Philharmonic Society has ever given.

CONCERTS TO-NIGHT.

The soirée musicale to which reference was made yesterday as enlisting the aid of Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Mrs. DAVISON, Misses STERLING and RONCONI, and other artists, in behalf of the Female Christian Home, occurs at Steinway Hall to-night. A grand concert by the HESS Children, who are to be assisted by Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE and Mme. SALVOTTI, also takes place this evening, Apollo Hall being the place.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck—Action of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

Another old and revered citizen of New-York is gone. Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK died at his residence in Fourteenth-street, yesterday morning, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Mr. VERPLANCK came from one of the old Dutch families that originally settled Manhattan Island. He was born in this City in August, 1786. At the age of twelve years he entered Columbia College, from which institution he was graduated in 1801. He then studied law; and after being admitted to practice, he spent several years traveling in Europe. Returning home in 1814, he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1818 he delivered a lecture before the Historical Society on the "Early European Friends of America," which was afterward published in pamphlet form and passed through several editions. During the exciting political campaign of 1819 he published several satirical pamphlets aimed at DE WITT CLINTON and his friends, which attracted much attention at the time. He was a member of the Legislature of 1820, serving on the Committee on Solicitation. In 1821 he was elected to the chair of the "Evidences of Christianity" in the General Protestant Episcopal Seminary of this City. Soon after he published essays on the "Nature and Uses of the Various Evidences of Revealed Religion," and in 1825 a work on the "Doctrine of Contracts." The same year he was elected a member of Congress, holding that position eight years. He was an earnest advocate of the extension of the term of copyright from twenty-eight to forty-two years, a measure which was passed in 1831. At the close of the session he was tendered a public dinner by his constituents. In conjunction with WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and R. C. SANDS he published the *Talisman*, an annual in prose and verse, nearly one-half of which was written by himself. In 1833 appeared a volume of his "Discourses and Addresses on Subjects of American History, Arts and Literature." In 1844 the first number of an edition of Shakespeare appeared under his supervision, and in 1847 the work was finished. After the close of his Congressional career Mr. VERPLANCK served many terms as State Senator. He was also Vice-Chancellor of the University of the State, and held the office of Regent of the University for forty-one years. He was President of the Board of Emigration Commissioners from the time of its organization in 1847, and one of the Governors of the New-York Hospital. He was one of the founders of the Century Club, an organization in which he ever evinced a lively interest, and of which he was President at the time of his death. Mr. VERPLANCK's last public appearance, we believe, was in 1868, on the 4th of July, in which year he delivered the oration on the occasion of the opening of the new Tammany Hall in Fourteenth-street. He was very decided in his political views, and never abstained from expressing them from any fear of unpopularity. Although earnest in his politics, he never practiced the arts of a small politician, and whenever office was conferred upon him, it was in view of his acknowledged merit and his personal and political integrity. In social life he ornamented the society in which he moved, and made hosts of friends among all classes of his fellow-citizens. Few New-Yorkers have departed hence whose loss is more generally felt, or whose memory will be more gratefully cherished.

ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board of Commissioners of Emigration, of which Mr. VERPLANCK was President, met at the Society Library Building, last evening, to take action with regard to the decease of their lamented presiding officer. Mr. F. S. WINSTON, Vice-President of the Board, occupied the chair. Mr. WINSTON feelingly announced the decease of Mr. VERPLANCK. This was not the time or place, he said, to speak in eulogistic terms of the deceased. Other associations with which he was connected would tell the public of his many virtues as a citizen, and of his great abilities as a statesman, a lawyer, and a writer. Their only object now, was to take such action as was fitting and proper with regard to the decease of their late associate and presiding officer.

Commissioner CYRUS H. LOUTREL then offered the following resolutions, prefacing them with a few remarks eulogistic of the deceased:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Emigration have learned with profound sorrow of the sudden death this day of their venerable and revered President, Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK; and

Whereas, The long services of the deceased as member and President of this Board from its first organization, in 1847, which he was foremost in promoting, renders it peculiarly fitting that his associates should give their public testimony to their appreciation of his virtues and their sorrow for his loss; therefore

Resolved, That, in the death of GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, the cause of emigration has lost one of its staunchest and ablest supporters, and the emigrant a benevolent, wise and zealous friend.

Resolved, That while, next to his kindred, his loss will be most directly felt by that cause to which the last twenty-three years of an honored life was devoted, and by those whose privilege it has been to be his associates and co-workers in that labor of love, it is scarcely less keen to his country, which loses in him a son who honored her by the possession of every virtue—a [illegible], a wise lawgiver, a polished scholar, a [illegible], a graceful writer, [illegible] sphere, [illegible].

Commissioner ISAAC T. SMITH, JAMES LYNCH, President of the Irish Emigrant Society, and PHILLIP BISSINGER, President of the German Society, followed in short addresses of eulogy. After which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Commissioner BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary of the Board, announced that a communication had been received from Hon. Mayor HALL, regretting his inability to attend the meeting, desiring to be considered as being present, and joining heartily in any expression of sorrow that might be adopted by the Board.

Commissioner LOUTREL then moved that the Vice-President and the Secretary be requested to confer with and to assist the relatives of the deceased in making the necessary arrangements for the obsequies, which motion was carried, and the Board then adjourned.

German-American School Association.

The General Committee of the German-American School Association of this City, held their regular monthly meeting at Liederkranz Hall, Nos. 31 to 35 East Fourth-street, last evening, Mr. WM. WALLACH presiding. Dr. WM. LANDSBERG, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Association, reported that by the latter Committee sub-committees had been appointed to organize German-American School Clubs in the Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards, where there existed none yet. A motion to amend the constitution of the Association so as to declare that its main aim is the introduction of the German language in the schools, and that other questions of general interest be not treated by the Association until that end is reached, was laid over, and the meeting adjourned.

Another Tale of a Sea-Serpent.

Captain SLOCOMB, of the schooner *Saladin*, of Windsor, N. S., from Jacmel, reports that on the 12th inst., at 6 A. M., he saw an object in the water, bearing east five miles distant, supposed to be a wreck; that at 7½ A. M. he came up to it, and it appeared to be a species of a whale, apparently sixty feet long, with two forks to its tail about four feet long. It also had two feet or fins like a sea-turtle, of a light substance, and sat very light on the water; twenty-four feet across the back, which was oval-shaped; had ridges running from its head to tail, each ridge being two inches in depth and four inches apart; had white back and brown sides, and was going east at the rate of about two knots an hour.

The GENUINE TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is the best and cheapest. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of TO-MORROW, (Sunday, March 20,) will contain even a better and greater variety of good interesting reading than usual.

Two short, capital stories will be given in the favorite department of CURRENT LITERATURE, together with a quantity of readable extracts from the new London and our own magazines just out, and from the leading literary papers and newest books; also

A pleasant sketch of the novelist GEORGE SAND, (Mme. DUDEVANT,) her appearance, peculiarities, singularities and home life, &c.—by a special TIMES correspondent in Paris—

ART AND ARTISTS IN PARIS! Yron's new American picture; a tour among the American studios; Pictures on the easel; the San Donato sale, &c., &c.—a letter from our regular Paris correspondent—

NOTES ON ENGLISH AFFAIRS by "Monadnock;" the question of Emigration; condition of trade; machinery vs. men; the Irish Land bill; election scenes in Erin—

Several special local articles, among them one on OUR PROSPECTIVE GARDENS; the awakening of enterprise and consequent improvement of Long Island; the beneficial effects of capital, &c.—

And another on THE STREET MERCHANTS of New-York; sketches of the small dealers of the town; the curb-stone traders; profits and losses of the men and women who trade in trifles, &c.—

Also, a timely article on the SPRING FASHIONS, giving all the information desired regarding the "openings" of the coming week, and the conclusions of the leaders of the ton as to what shall be worn when Winter is gone; also Amusement Notes, Foreign and Religious Intelligence in brief, and all the news of the day, local and general, by telegraph, and the mails.

The Sunday TIMES will be found on every news-stand in the City and in Brooklyn. Its circulation is large here and in the neighborhood, and is steadily growing larger. Advertisers will find this a good medium. All advertisements intended for insertion in this edition must be received in the TIMES Publication Office before 9 o'clock this evening to insure the proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

The Sudden Changes of Temperature, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, THE TROCHES are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

If You Would Advertise in the Largest, the most widely read, and the most national Baptist newspaper in the United States, choose the EXAMINER & CHRONICLE, No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

The Rice Divorce Suit for Fraud in Age is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This BALM gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use LYON'S KATHAIRON upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Use of Pyle's "O. K." Soap is a measure of economy worthy the attention of housekeepers. First-class grocers generally have it for sale. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

The Last Great Fire in Galveston.
HERRING'S SAFES ALL RIGHT IN EVERY INSTANCE!
FULL PARTICULARS.

NUMBER ONE.
GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

DEAR SIRS: It gives us pleasure to add our testimonial as to the Fire-proof Qualities of your Safes to the many which you have already.

OUR PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, which we purchased from you thirteen years ago, was opened on the morning after the fire, (which occurred on the night of Feb. 22, destroying some of our finest brick buildings,) to OUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION, our books and papers being in almost as good condition as when they were placed therein, notwithstanding the intense heat to which the Safe had been subjected.

The locks answered readily to the keys.

Respectfully, &c.,
SHACKELFORD, BROWN & CO.

NUMBER TWO.
GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

DEAR SIRS: The fire which occurred during the night of the 22d ultimo destroyed the brick building in which we had our office.

The Safe in our use was one of your PATENT CHAMPION, so justly celebrated; it fell from the second story on its face among COAL OIL and TURPENTINE, which was still burning when we undertook to open it THIRTY-SIX HOURS after the fire; it had, therefore, during that time been subjected to a most INTENSE HEAT; much to our surprise, we opened it with the key and found our books, papers, &c., in REMARKABLY GOOD ORDER.

We are satisfied from the test to which our Safe was put that YOUR PATENT SAFES ARE PREFERABLE TO ALL OTHERS for resisting the action of FIRE.

Respectfully yours,
BURNETT & WALL.

NUMBER THREE.
GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Another very large and destructive fire visited our Island City on Wednesday night, Feb. 23, reducing to ashes several of our largest business houses. One of your PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, containing our books, papers and other valuables, including a GOLD WATCH, remained in the ruins until yesterday afternoon—FIVE DAYS AFTER THE FIRE—before we had it opened. We found the contents in EXCELLENT CONDITION. The great heat to which your Safes have been subjected, and their wonderful victories over the fiery fiend in both of these late very large fires, fully entitle them to the confidence of the business public as SURE AND PERFECT PROTECTION for the preservation of books and valuables in any fire.

Truly yours,
COOK & WOODVILLE.

Also, within the past thirty days, at the GREAT FIRES IN NEWARK, N. J.; GALESBURG, ILL.; TOWANDA, PENN., AND RACINE, WIS.,
HERRING'S SAFES HAVE TRIUMPHED!
where others failed.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

MARRIED.

BULKLEY—TURNER.—On Wednesday, March 16, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, EDMUND W. BULKLEY to CARRIE J., daughter of D. H. Turner, all of this City.

TELFORD—SMITH.—On Wednesday, March 16, at the house of the bride's mother, Port Byron, N. Y., by Rev. A. C. Reed, GEORGE A. TELFORD, of New-York, to Miss S. ADDIE, daughter of the late D. B. Smith. No cards.

DIED.

BATTELLE.—On Thursday, March 17, LEWIS F. BATTELLE, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church Chapel, on Monday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

BIDEN.—On Sunday, March 13, at Rochester, N. Y., JOHN BIDEN, aged 86 years.

BUCHANAN.—On Wednesday, March 16, 1870, Miss JULIA FRANCIS BUCHANAN, daughter of Benjamin W. and Lydia A. Buchanan, aged 23 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 20th inst., from the residence of her father, No. 160 Mott-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORNELL.—On Thursday evening, March 17, at his residence, Washington Heights, WILLIAM W. CORNELL, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 22d-st. and 4th-av., without further notice, on Monday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M.

CRAGG.—In Paris, on Wednesday, March 9, MARY ALICE, wife of S. Wilkins Cragg, U. S. Navy, and daughter of the late Elisha Riggs, of New-York.

CARSON.—On Tuesday, March 15, after a long and severe illness, ELIZABETH, relict of George Carson, aged 79 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her son-in-law, John Moon, No. 748 8th-st., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EARLE.—At Rye, on Wednesday evening, March 16, 1870, LULIE, only child of Sarah W. and the late Dr. F. O. Earle, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral on Saturday, March 19, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Lucy Carpenter, Rye. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. train from 27th-st.

HARTSHORNE.—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Jr., at Portland, N. J., on Thursday, March 17.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at All Saints' Memorial Church in the Highlands of Navesinck, N. J., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 12½ P. M. Steamer *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Warren-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. Carriages will be at Thompson's Landing.

MOTT.—At Darien, Conn., on Friday, March 18, WILLIAM MOTT, in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Luke's Church, Darien, on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SEDGWICK.—On Friday, March 18, WILLIAM ELLERY, youngest son of Wm. Ellery and Constance J. Sedgwick, aged 13 years.

His remains will be taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for interment.

VANDERBECK.—On Friday, March 18, JOHN VANDERBECK, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, John, Francis, Abram, William, and James, also Mechanics' Lodge No. 31, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 221 Chrystie-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VERPLANCK.—On Friday, March 18, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, 21st inst.

WOODWORTH.—At Paris, on Thursday, March 17, Dr. ROBERT WOODWORTH, Surgeon U. S. Navy, son of the late Judge Woodworth, of Albany, and son-in-law of the late George S. Robbins, of this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE PRICE.
STERLING SILVERWARE,
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be closed out before 1st of May next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 Broadway.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 63x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

BRICKS—BRICKS—BRICKS.
NEAPOLITAN BRICKS OF ICES AND CREAMS.

Mr. J. ALLEGRETTI, from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the ladies of New-York that he has removed from No. 55 West 18th-st. to
NO. 166 5TH-AV.,
where he has already on hand sixteen different kinds of his celebrated Ices and Creams, namely: Vanilla, Chocolate, Raspberry, Biscuit, Lemon, Strawberry, Peach, Harlequin.

WATER ICES.—Lemon, Raspberry, Pine-apple, Banana, Pear, Apricot, Roman Punch and Harlequin, in different-sized bricks, from 20c. up to $5 50.

These bricks can be carried in a paper box for two hours without melting.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK
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If you ever come to Chicago I do wish you would come and see us, we would like it so much.

I have named my doll after you, and I hope she will try and deserve it.

I do wish you would send me a picture of you. I hope your health is better and you are having a nice time.

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THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

More Dilatory Proceedings in the Brooklyn Cases—A Postponement Till Monday.

The attendance in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, was not so large as on previous occasions, when the election fraud cases were set down for a hearing. The Circuit Court calendar having been called over, the presiding Judge, (GILBERT,) who had meanwhile been joined on the bench by Assistant Justices VOORHEES and JOHNSON, demanded whether the District-Attorney was ready to proceed with the election cases. Mr. MORRIS called the list of his witnesses, as follows, to ascertain whether they were in Court: William G. Bishop, E. B. Cadley, James J. Smith, George M. Daly, David Lawson, H. C. Phillpit, R. L. Hommedieu, Judson C. Watson, C. F. Merritt, David Campbell, Geo. D. Tucker, Joseph Oliver, George Swain, D. A. Hegeman, Michael Lennon, A. B. Bergen. Officers Vaughan and Sines, Albert Ammerman, William Stewart, A. McCanly, Henry Willis, D. B. Hasbrouck, George Murtha, Edward Corkhill, Thomas Riley, Charles W. Thomas, B. Hubert. Officers Catlin and Brown, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, Andrew J. Hooks, E. G. Murray and James N. Mills. The majority of the witnesses answered to their names.

For the defence appeared Messrs. GRENVILLE T. JENKS and WINCHESTER BRITTON. For the prosecution District-Attorney MORRIS and Ex-Judge HENRY A. MOORE.

The District-Attorney requested the clerk to call JAMES BUCKLEY, when Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON stated that he had received notice that Mr. BUCKLEY was sick, and that he would produce an affidavit to substantiate the same.

Mr. MORRIS then said that as he had anticipated some of his witnesses were absent, and he must accordingly apply to the Court for attachments to secure their attendance. In all the cases some witnesses were present and some were absent, so that it was impossible to proceed.

The Court asked whether the cases should be set down for to-morrow morning.

The District-Attorney objected. As soon as the witnesses were present he could go on, and all he wanted was a delay of a short time to bring them together. The witnesses present were then requested to remain till the others were forthcoming. While the attachments were being applied for, it was discovered that the missing witnesses had merely retired to the corridor. The District-Attorney accordingly announced that he was ready to proceed with the trial of JOHN LYNCH, who had been a canvasser in the Third District of the Eleventh Ward. The name was duly cried, but Mr. LYNCH was not forthcoming. Counsel for the defendant intimated that he had given him due notice, and that his absence was wholly unaccountable. A bench warrant was accordingly applied for and granted, and he was at a later hour arrested and brought into Court.

Meanwhile the District-Attorney was asked by the Court whether he was ready to proceed with any of the other cases. Mr. MORRIS intimated that he preferred to begin with LYNCH'S case. The civil calendar was, therefore, resumed, and it was not till 3:20 in the afternoon that an opening was found to revert to the election cases. At that hour, on the District-Attorney asking to be allowed to proceed with the case of JOHN LYNCH, the Court stated that it would be unfair to the jurymen to begin at that hour. Mr. MORRIS remonstrated, and alluded to the extreme difficulty he had in bringing his witnesses together. The Court, however, ruled that the cases must stand adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The District-Attorney then requested that the name of JAMES BUCKLEY be again called. No answer being given, he moved that the recognizances given by this defendant be forfeited. Mr. BRITTON, however, claimed that Mr. BUCKLEY had made good his appearance, and the motion of the District-Attorney was disallowed. The witnesses were emphatically warned by the Court that non-attendance on Monday morning without sufficient excuse would be severely punished.

FLEISS DISCHARGED.

Decision by Commissioner Osborn—Strong Comments on the Conduct of the Prosecution.

A decision was given by Commissioner OSBORN yesterday in the case of WILLIAM M. FLEISS, charged with making false income returns to the Government, on complaint of Collector BAILEY. He discharged the defendant on the ground that the evidence for the prosecution was insufficient and unsatisfactory. The following is the decision:

The accused stands charged with having made a false and fraudulent income return for the year 1868, with intent to defraud the United States. The prosecution claims that the books of the defendant show much larger gains or profits than the return or statement to the Assessor indicates. The defendant claims that he met with large losses during that year, which were entered on his books at the commencement of the year 1869—and which losses, he claimed, he had a right to deduct from his income of the year 1868. The books of account were not produced in evidence—each side claiming that the books were not in their possession or under their control; and secondary evidence was offered on the part of the prosecution to show the discrepancy. The Commissioner received the same by reason of the non-production of the books, but does not attach much credit to it, because of its general character, and the unsatisfactory manner in which it was given by the witness. It is in proof, by the Government's witnesses, that a lot of business books of defendant were seized by order of Collector BAILEY in January last, and that it was in the power of the Collector to furnish the Commissioner evidence of the list of books so seized under his authority, and detained by him, and which, so far as the evidence shows, have never been returned. If the prosecution had furnished evidence of the books seized by the Collector, which it was an easy matter to do, and not leave it in doubt as to whether the ledger and cash book were among those seized and detained, the Commissioner could more intelligently get at the merits and feel at the same time that the Government had exhausted all means as to their knowledge of the whereabouts of the books in question, to wit, the ledger and cash book, and prove more clearly the fact that the defendant has said books, or that they are under his control. The books of the defendant and his partner were placed in custody of Mr. TILNEY, the liquidator, at the time of their dissolution on the 30th of April, 1869; and, so far as the evidence shows, have not been in the custody of the defendant or his former partner since that date; and while in the custody of Mr. TILNEY were seized by the Collector. The Commissioner is quite loth to pass judgment on the criminal intent of defendant, without an examination of his books, and without positive proof which is within control of the Government, as to whether the books were in the possession of the internal revenue officers or not. The prosecution must not assume to be the judge of how much evidence will hold an accused for trial by doling it out in measures, but the evidence must be all presented, if the Commissioner is to do justice to both sides, and not be compelled to infer guilt or innocence on half-fledged and incomplete facts. The return of the defendant of his income for 1868 may be false, but the Commissioner is not to judge of it on the general statement of one witness without any satisfactory documentary evidence, and with no plausible grounds of criminal intent. The defendant is discharged.

The Alleged Swindling of Emigrants.

At the last regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, Mr. BARNARD CASSERLY, the General Agent, called the attention of the Board to certain affidavits of Italian emigrants to the effect that they had been swindled in Genoa by one BAGINI, and in Havre by the firm of C. BROWN & CO., who, it was alleged, had been practicing similar frauds in the sale of railroad tickets to those which were broken up by the Commissioners last year. The subject was referred to a committee and the General Agent for investigation regarding the connection of the firm of BOYD & HINCKEN, of this City, with BROWN & CO.

One of the affidavits was by a Frenchman, who asserted that on his arrival in Havre he was enticed into the office of BROWN & CO., and there induced to part with his money for tickets from New-York to San Francisco, on the plea that he could procure them at a cheaper rate in Havre than he could in New-York. Instead of tickets having been given him, however, he received an order on BOYD & HINCKEN, signed by C. BROWN & CO., for a third-class ticket from New-York to San Francisco, board and lodging in New-York, and board on the passage to be paid by the emigrant. For this order the Frenchman gave 369 francs, which he paid in American $5 pieces, the market value of which in Havre was twenty-five francs, whereas BROWN & CO. only delivered twenty-three francs for each. The emigrant claims in his affidavit that he has been swindled out of $25 currency.

A notary was sent to the office of Messrs. BOYD & HINCKEN, and demand made for the $25, which they refused to pay. Yesterday Mr. HINCKEN called upon Mr. CASSERLY, and in the course of conversation relative to the matter, stated that the emigrant must have made false statements, for he (Mr. H.) was satisfied that BROWN & CO. were honorable men; also that whatever BROWN & CO. did in Havre was nothing to BOYD & HINCKEN, who merely obeyed the instructions of their correspondent, and delivered the tickets demanded by the bearer of the order. Mr. HINCKEN was of opinion that if any swindle had been perpetrated it was by BAGINI in Genoa, who was the principal of BROWN of Havre, as BROWN was the principal, in these transactions, of BOYD & HINCKEN of this City.

The matter will be referred to the Italian Minister and Secretary of State, to see if some steps cannot be taken to break up this business of BAGINI. Affidavits have been taken at Castle Garden, which show that nineteen Italians have been defrauded in the aggregate of $1,186 50 by being overcharged for tickets by this house.

Board of Aldermen—Fifth-Avenue to be Repaved Once More.

The Board of Aldermen met somewhat suddenly and unexpectedly yesterday afternoon. Mr. COMAN in the chair.

Resolutions fixing the salary of the Mayor's first Marshal at $5,000 per annum, and that of the second Marshal at $4,000, were read and laid over.

The resolution to pave Fifth-avenue from Washington-square to the Central Park with Stafford pavement, was adopted over the Mayor's veto.

Several resolutions directing the Croton Board to advertise for bids for paving several streets with Belgian pavement, were adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Amity-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Greene-st., 25x78.2	$17,000
Norfolk-st., w. s., lot No. 1,067, map Tenth Ward, 25x100	14,250
17th-st., n. s., [illegible]	4,250
17th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x92	4,250
17th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92	3,500
17th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92	3,500
17th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x92	7,000
17th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x92	3,500
[illegible]	3,500
18th-st., n. s., No. 432, 25x92, 1/7th part	1,300
East 29th-st., n. s., 228.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.1x49.9	11,000
39th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	2,250
41st-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 98.9x100	8,000
41st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	4,500
66th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x100.5	7,000
88th-st., s. s., 289.4 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.8	1,600
119th-st., n. s., 18 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x75.7, h. and l.	6,500
130th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	20,000
6th-av., w. s., 99.6 ft. s. of 46th-st., 0.6x100	100
6th-av. and 124th-st., s. w. corner, 35.5x50	5,975
9th-av., w. s., 24.4 ft. w. of 17th-st., 26.6x100	6,550
Lots Nos. 859, 860, 861, 862, known as parcel No. 203, map of Bloomingdale tract	12,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 131, first floor, &c., 2 years, per year	$1,500
7th-st., No. 125, store, &c., 4 years, per year	588
7th-st., No. 129, store, &c., 2 years, per year	2,800
46th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 1st-av., 5 years, per year	2,100

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st. and Ralph-av., s. w. corner, 25x102.9, May, 1869	$410
Same property, March, 1870	507
Broadway, n. s., 50 feet w. of Wyckoff-av., 50x100	700
Cheever-pl., w. s., 161 ft. n. of Degraw-st., h. and l., 21x83.6	10,350
Conselyea-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Union-av., 28x100, foreclosure	1,360
Degraw and Henry sts., n. w. corner, 21.7x97	16,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 40x100	2,700
Hopkinson-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x100, 5 l. and houses	15,000
Meadow-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of Varick-av., 44x100	225
Meadow-st., s. s., 201 ft. e. of Varick-av., 132x100, partly in Newtown Creek	195
Meserole-st., s. s., 122 ft. w. of Varick-av., two parts of lots, each 22 ft. front	254
Monroe-st., s. s., 250 ft. n. of Liberty-st., 50x90	1,500
Nevins-st. and Butler-av., southerly corner, 100x225, ¼ share	3,750
Pacific-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Grand-av., 20x80	10,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100, ¼ share	2,400
State and Bond sts., s. e. corner, 50x16	8,000
State-st., s. s., 254.2 ft. w. of Powers-st., 20.10x100	8,000
1st-st., s. s., 103.7 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x87.3	900
North 5th and 4th sts., southerly corner, 25x75	7,000
South 7th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100.11	23,000
9th-st., n. e. s., 350 ft. n. of 5th-av., 200x25x100x3x100x22	7,000
15th-st., n. s., 57 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.10x100	440
17th-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	6,000
17th-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	
37th-st., s. w. s., 454.1 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.2	500
40th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100	350
40th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100	350
Clinton-av., w. s., 70.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 24.6x100	7,500
Conklin-av., n. w. s., 203.8 ft. n. e. of Canarsee-road, 50x165.2	400
Division-av. and Rodney-st., s. corner, 68.1x78.6x25x103.7x34.1	7,000
Graham-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 19x75	3,850
Lee-av. and Hewes-st., s. e. corner, 41.8x100	15,000
Meeker-av., s. s., 160.8 ft. w. of Henry-st., 25x107.5	8,000
Utica-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Herkimer-st., 20x70	10,000
4th-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x80.10	6,800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

4th-av., e. s., lot No. 530, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100	$500
4th-av., w. s., part of lot No. 278, Mount Vernon, 40x105	2,400
7th-av., w. s., lot No. 228, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100	150

White Plains.

Washington-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Charles-st., 111x177	$2,500

West Farms.

Lots Nos. 576 and 577 Lorillard's map, 85x240x248	$450

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Baldwin-st., n. s., 427 ft. w. of West-st., 21.6x98	$1,500
Belmont-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 15x100	4,000
Dougherty-st., w. s., 56 ft. s. of Parsonage drift-way, 100x160	3,500
Fairmount-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of West Bank-st., 25x100	1,000
Madison-st., e. s. 194 ft. s. of Market-st., 30x95	1,500
Mulberry-st., e. s., 156 ft. s. of Hamilton-st., 30x125	25,000
Pulaski-st., indefinite, 7¼ acres	4,000
Vesey-st., s. s., 273 ft. e. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 25x95	1,400

East Orange.

Halstead-st., w. s., 388 ft. n. of Central-av., 433.6x171.11	$12,000
Steuben-st., w. s., 480 ft. from Sussex-av., 150x150	4,800

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Grand-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 20x100	$9,400
Lots Nos. 101, 103 and 105 to 108, blocks Nos. 77 and 93 to 100, block No. 77, all inclusive, map of North Point Company	28,300

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., e. s., 215 ft. n. of 6th-st., 19.8x75	$8,000
Meadow and 7th sts., n. w. corner, 22x66	3,000

North Bergen.

Lot No. 692, block No. 19, map of Guttenberg, 25x100	$800

Harrison.

Patterson-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Cross-st., 27x97	$300

Bayonne.

Humphreys-st. and Hudson-av., n. w. corner, 100x100	$2,900

Kearney.

John and Latham sts., s. w. corner, 71x87	$1,000

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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING ON Brooklyn Heights, on Sidney-place, convenient to all the Brooklyn ferries; must be sold as the owner is going to Europe; house, three-story basement and attic, brick; in perfect order; fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath, bells, gas fixtures, two water closets, vestibule doors, &c.; house 25x50 with 10 feet extension; lot 22x140; will be sold at a reasonable price with or without furniture, which is first-class and nearly new. For full particulars and permits apply to WYCKOFF & LITTELL, No. 251 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A two-story basement and attic frame house; convenient to all the ferries; water, gas, heater, &c.; the lot has a two-story house on the rear; price $7,000. Inquire on the premises, No. 130 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

$16,000.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE story brick house in Brooklyn; all conveniences; built for owner; perfect condition; immediate possession; a bargain. R. K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 149 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE Hudson River, New-Hamburg, Dutchess County; very beautifully situated, having a river front of about 2,000 feet, comprising 35 acres of land, well watered; a dwelling-house, 32x85 feet, completely furnished and in thorough order; farmer's house, coach-house, with stabling for six horses. The place has on it a splendid building site, and is remarkable for its fine elm and locust trees; sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply at the Washington Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 1¼ acres land in garden and lawn, pleasantly situated, on Main-st., eight minutes' walk from depot; sixteen rooms, bath, furnace and gas, and is in fine order; barn is first class; stabling for four horses, cow-house, shed, &c. Inquire of WM. M. PRICE, No. 119 Maiden-lane.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ORANGE—SIX MINUTES' WALK FROM MONTROSE STATION.—Elegant residence; nearly three acres; every convenience; stables; $34,000; one adjoining, ½ acre, every convenience, $20,000; commanding magnificent views. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., ON New-Haven Railroad—large house, containing thirteen rooms, good barn, &c., with seventeen acres of land directly on the water, and 1,350 feet on Fairfield-av. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, 47 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT WILLIAMSBRIDGE, a valuable plot of 102 acres of land twelve miles from the City, adjoining railroad and depot. For maps, &c., apply to JAMES W. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY HOMES.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, DUNELLEN,
ROSELLE, BLOOMSBURY, &c.

LOTS and HOUSES suitable for persons of moderate means. Fine Building Sites, with land by the acre.

Most of these places can be reached inside of forty minutes from the City.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty st.
A. D. HOPE, GENERAL AGENT.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS in Newark, N. J., for SALE or to LET.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1.
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity for a gentleman of taste and means to secure one of the most desirable places on the Hudson, at Fishkill, is now presented, and is offered below its value, in consequence of ill-health of the owner; it is complete in all its appointments; nine acres, well fruited; house, 40x65, commodious out-buildings, with glass, grapery; scenery and neighborhood unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE UNDER ACTUAL COST—A perfect place in the most delightful portion of New-Jersey; 2½ acres; stone house, elegantly furnished in hard woods, water and gas; commodious greenhouse; stable of elegant design, with coachman's dwelling; grounds under highest improvement in lawns, shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; easy and frequent access to City; particulars. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York City, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUMMIT, N. J., TWO NEW modern houses, beautifully located; one and a half acres land each, and nicely fenced; $10,000 each. Building sites and lots for business in divers localities.

TO LET—Two neatly furnished houses in the Park and near depot. Particulars on application.
J. RIERA, Summit, N. J.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—First-class country store, doing a prosperous business, with commodious dwelling attached; one hour and fifteen minutes from New-York; county seat. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT Bergen Point, building lots on the best streets and on accommodating terms. Also, for sale and to let several good houses and lots at Bergen Point. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR SUMMER, WITH PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—Extraordinary advantages, a splendid house, partly furnished, situated on the south point of City Island, (Long Island Sound;) five acres of land, fifteen miles from City; unsurpassed for fishing and yachting; convenient to City by bridge and steam-boat. Apply at No. 70 Union-place, before and after business hours, or STEPHEN D. HORTON, on premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT PALISADES, N.Y.—For six months or a year, twenty miles from New-York by Northern Railway of New-Jersey, commanding a fine view of the Hudson. There are eight rooms well furnished, stable for three horses, vegetable garden planted; choice fruit trees; a horse, buggy and cow with the place; rent moderate. Apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

COTTAGES TO LET—WITH FIRST-class board at Lebanon Springs, during the Summer months, to families or single persons; price of board from $12 to $14 per week. Mr. Hull can be seen at the store of Henry A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, for ten days, from 3 to 6 P. M., or will call at the residence of families if a request be left there.
HENRY HULL.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—AT WEST-field, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and within a few minutes' walk from depot, a handsomely-built house, 40 feet square, with wing; 14 rooms, in thorough order and repair, all the modern improvements and usual outbuildings, with 10 acres of ground, abundantly fruited, beautifully shaded and laid out. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—ONE OF the most beautiful residences on the banks of the Hudson, at Yonkers, adjoining the elegant residences of Messrs. Trevor and Colgate; house brick; twenty rooms; every modern improvement; handsomely and fully furnished; coach-house brick; fruit, flowers and handsome forest shade-trees; rent $4,000. Address M. F. BRAISTED, No. 102 Maiden-lane.

TO LET AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, convenient to the 10th and 23d st., to New-York and Brooklyn City, railroad cars—three first-class three story and basement brick and frame dwellings; modern improvements; rent, $900 to $1,200. Inquire of SAMUEL D. CLARK, Franklin-st. Bank Building.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—TWO houses on Vanderbilt-av., three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing; will be put in good order and let at moderate rents to good tenants. Inquire of R. F. ERRINGTON, No. 47 John-st., New-York, or Townsend-av., Staten Island.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 25½ Broadway.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

ASTORIA.—TO LET OR LEASE—Very near steam-boat landing, two cottages, with gardens and fruit; one of them either furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of YZNAGA DEL VALLE & CO., No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE AND FULLY furnished first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone double house, on Park-av.; will be rented to a private family for one, two or three years. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY MANSARD-roof brown-stone dwelling, with all modern improvements, on 130th-st., first house east of Boulevard, at a very low rent. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE PRICE, FIRST-class residences in the four-story brown-stone block upon Central Park, 5th-av. and 86th-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., where plans can be seen.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE BRADhurst mansion, on 149th-st. and 9th-av.; stable, greenhouses, garden, &c.; a first-class place in every respect. Apply to WM. G. ANNAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the elegantly-furnished house No. 111 5th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. For terms and permits apply, by note, to No. 77 West 12th-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AT ASTORIA, Long Island, house; 13 rooms; healthy location; plenty fruit; fine view of East River. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE, on premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND JERSEY CITY.
FOR A FULL AND COMPLETE LIST
SEE SUNDAY NEWS.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—COMprising fourteen rooms; rent $1,600; owner, occupying the second floor, is willing to take board. Apply at No. 227 East 11th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 13TH-ST.—ELEGANT unfurnished house to lease, 30x60, and extension 40 feet deeper. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 147 East [illegible]; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.; terms [illegible] per month.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFFICE No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner of Fulton-st.; also on the third floor, fronting Broadway and Fulton-st., one of the most desirable locations for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 18, from [illegible] to 3 P. M.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING OR other purposes, the first floor of large building, corner of 11th-av. and West 27th-st., 50x100 feet, with or without steam power; building has lights on every side with large yard attached. Apply at office, COLWELL & BROTHER, [illegible] West 27th-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS the "Ice-Cream Saloon," No. [illegible] Chatham-square. Apply at No. 123 Broadway, or PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES TO LET—NO. 2 MAIDEN-LANE—[illegible]

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
On Broadway, Broad and New Sts.,
ALL STEAM WARMED.
Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 2 and 6 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO RENT,
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
AND CELLARS,
ALSO, A DESIRABLE OFFICE
IN THE FIRE-PROOF DEPOT
OF THE
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOHN'S PARK,
FURNISHED WITH STEAM ELEVATORS,
and insuring at the LOWEST RATES.
Possession immediately.
Apply at the freight office, corner of Varick and Laight sts.
F. S. FAIRCHILD, Jr., Agent.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 83x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SUPERIOR BONDED STORES, NOS. 501 AND 503 WASHINGTON-ST. These stores, which are complete in every respects and rate equal to any with insurance companies, will be rented at fair rates. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 59 Wall-st., for the unexpired term of lease, viz.: 6 years from May next. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the first-class building No. 4 Warren-st., 90 feet from Broadway; water, gas, &c.
JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS STORE, 25X80, on Fulton-st., near and east of Broadway; to a desirable tenant at a low price; immediate possession.
LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Andrew P. Mulry deceased, the celebrated United States Hotel property, situate at Far Rockaway, Long Island.

This property has a frontage on the Rockaway turnpike (opposite the side of the Marine Pavilion) of 450 feet, on Coster-st. 452 feet, and on the Atlantic Ocean at 484 feet; the rear line being 512 feet. The hotel building is frame, three stories above basement, well and substantially built, in shape an L, 75 feet on the outside of each angle, contains 50 sleeping apartments, two-thirds of which are double rooms; a fine dining hall, parlors, bar room, kitchen, servants' hall; a fine brick cellar under the entire building, and a piazza on the ocean front. The building is in good repair, and contains all the necessary appliances of a first-class hotel. There is also a fine stable, horse sheds, laundry, ice-house, hennery, and other outbuildings. The beach in front of the property constitutes a part of, and will be sold with the premises. The United States Hotel is justly celebrated as being one of the most delightful and fashionable watering-places on the Atlantic sea-board. This sale will afford an opportunity rarely met with for those wishing to invest in hotel property. Terms at sale. The furniture of the hotel will be sold at auction, at a future date, due notice of which will be given. A photographic view of the house may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., where maps can be obtained.
MICHAEL MULRY, JAMES MULRY, Executors.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER of the Supreme Court of valuable property on 1st-av., Baxter, Canal, Cedar, Grand, Rector, Washington and West 38th sts., and land in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee.

FIRST-AVENUE, No. 155—Valuable lot, with two story brick stable and dwelling, covering entire lot 23.2x100.

NORTHEAST CORNER BAXTER AND CANAL STREETS—Four five story brown stone stores and dwelling, known as Nos. 211, 213, 215, 217 and 219 Canal-st., 38.10 on Baxter and 78.10 on Canal-st.

GRAND-STREET—Nos. 577, 577½ and 579. Valuable plot of ground with five story brick stores and dwellings, 46.8x75.3x96.5.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND RECTOR STREETS—Nos. 99 and 99½; plot of ground, 27.6x87.4, with brick buildings.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND CEDAR STREETS—Nos. 147, 147½ and 149; plot, with brick buildings, 55.5x40.5.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, No. 117—Three story basement brick house and lot, between Broadway and 6th-av., 25x98.9; also 294 acres in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

Book Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.
R. H. BOWNE, Attorney.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER—NO. 25 NASSAU-st., New-York. THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, administrator's sale of No. 77 Pitt-st., New-York; also, assignee's sale of No. 98 Chatham-st., New-York, and No. 29 City Hall-place; also, peremptory sale of Nos. 370 and 371 South-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.—Highly important grand clearing out sale of all the valuable Brooklyn property of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons which was not sold at the great sale in March, 1869. This property is located on Meeker-av., Varick, Vandam, Apollo, Nassau, Bridgewater, Moore and Lake sts., is easy of access by cars to the ferries, and is very desirable either for speculation or immediate improvement. The very valuable dock property on Newtown Creek which, with the lots adjacent, will be included in this sale, are well worthy the attention of manufacturers, lumber and brick merchants and capitalists generally, as the creek is navigable for large vessels and the location for manufacturing unsurpassed. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at offices, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway:

CANAL-ST.—Three-story brick house, No. 508, south side, near Greenwich; lot 19 by about 82; title perfect; one-half on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE 19th day of March, 1870, at noon, on the premises, the Dutchess County Academy, in the City of Poughkeepsie; established in 1792; lot about 200 feet square, in choice location; building of brick, about 43 feet by 68 feet; three stories high, besides basement; in good order and adapted to day scholars and boarders. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SWIFT, Secretary, Poughkeepsie.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the following designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, [illegible] for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. [illegible] and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
[illegible] MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS,

At 95, Free of United States Tax.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings: and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We recommend these bonds with the greatest confidence as a safe and first-class investment.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

O. E. WOOD,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

OFFERS FOR SALE
$50,000 BONDS OF CITY OF AUGUSTA, GA., 7 PER CENT., AT 87 1-2.
$50,000 BONDS OF CITY OF MACON, GA., 7 PER CENT., AT 82 1-2.
Issued for Macon and Augusta Railroad.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE

Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent. and 8 per cent.,
WANTED
by

O. E. WOOD,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SECURITIES FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold.
J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be paid for the recovery of the whole or any portion of the following United States Government five-twenty coupon bonds, fraudently obtained from the undersigned:

Twenty-six bonds $1,000 each, issue of 1867:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
55,098	65,624	48,397	184,209	26,844
42,434	65,623	194,978	144,414	4,811
46,243	185,478	171,105	144,415	173,500
69,349	189,206	129,629	198,999	106,528
69,350	48,399	41,788	201,056	28,631
14,581				

One bond $500, of same issue:

No. 84,917.

Fourteen bonds $1,000 each, issue of 1862:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
73,003	52,131	71,223	10,671	14,252
73,004	52,132	71,224	20,446	48,128
73,005	71,222	67,514	20,447	

Two bonds $500 each, of same issue:

Nos.	
11,003	40,947

Notify James J. Kelso, Chief Detective, office No. 300 Mulberry-st.

CHARLES UNGER & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 11, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 22d instant, and reopened for transfers on the morning of the 5th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, March 21, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. F. GRADY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-five Trustees of the Harlem Dispensary, will be held at the rooms of the institution, on MONDAY, 21st instant, between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.
WM. CALHOUN, Secretary.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST bond and mortgage on first-class improved City property. Principals apply to WARD, JONES & WHITEHEAD, No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
SOUTHERN BRANCH,
NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York.

RUSSELL SAGE, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.
FEB. 12, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the American Heat and Light Company will be held at No. 421 Broome-st., on the 28th inst., between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M., to vote on the proposition to increase the number of shares, from $50,000 to $100,000, for the purpose of obtaining additional patents, building gas-works, &c.
A. D. ELMER, Secretary.

CITY OF CHICAGO SEVEN PER Cent. bonds, interest payable January and July, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, that on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1870, a petition was duly filed in said Court by Richard Warren, assignee of said bankrupt, for leave to compound and settle the debts due said bankrupt's estate; and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition be had before James F. Dwight, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at No. 7 Beekman-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing the said Richard Warren, assignee, to compound and settle the debts in the cases specified in said petition in the manner therein set forth, and to sign the compromise agreements.—New-York, March 18, 1870.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of said District Court.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, attorney for assignee, No. 25 Chambers-street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the 4th day of March, A. D. 1870, JOSEPH P. HOWARD, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, and EDWARD T. HOWARD, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, have conveyed and assigned all their real estate and effects whatsoever to Isaac P. Olmstead as trustee, upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said Joseph P. Howard and Edward T. Howard, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 4th day of March, A. D. 1870.
ISAAC P. OLMSTEAD, Trustee.
mh5d1aw3w8*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen Brown, of the town of Coxsackie, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Coxsackie, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1870. JOHN B. BRONK, Assignee.
mh5-1aw3w8a

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PAINTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Painter, of the town of Coxsackie, in the County of Greene and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Coxsackie, March 3, 1870.
mh5-1aw3wSa JOHN B. BRONK, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, } No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, that from and after the 1st day of June, 1870, every furnace employed in the working of engines by steam, or in any mill, factory, printing-house, dye-factory, iron-foundry, glass-house, distillery, brew-house, sugar-refinery, bake-house, gas-works, or in any other buildings used for the purposes of trade or manufacture, shall be so constructed so as to consume or burn the smoke arising therefrom, unless a permit to the contrary be obtained from this Board.

[L. S.] JOHN O. STONE, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870.
FRANCES A. KING,
f11-law6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.
mh-19-law6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding Five Dollars. Interest paid in July or January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Trustees of this bank, held on the 10th inst., the annexed resolution was adopted:

That, from and after the 14th inst., all deposits shall draw interest from the first of the succeeding month, instead of on the quarterly days as heretofore.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. [illegible]
CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1870.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received.
INTEREST COMMENCES April 1, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 99.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from APRIL 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 1, and will receive interest at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, March 15, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The third regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three Fourths per Cent., free of Government tax, [illegible] per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. The transfer books of said stock will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6, 1870.
T. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, March 15, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway third mortgage income bonds will be paid on the 5th of April, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. The transfer books of these bonds will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 15, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.

They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of stock, and $1 50 on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 22d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared to stockholders or their legal representatives the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; [illegible] the outstanding certificates of profits; both payable in cash on demand, free of Government tax; also, Twenty per Cent. in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1869.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, S. C., March 3, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the funded debt of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State of South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York, March 15, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. 26 Pine-st.
F. E. JONES, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railway bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the Banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of triangular form, about one thousand feet long, eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, together with the gatehouses and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contract and proposals, obtained of the said Commissioners' office. [illegible]

J. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE,
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., (ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST.) NEW-YORK CITY, March 7, 1870.
BOX NO. 1,811, NEW-YORK CITY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until [illegible] the 5th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchasing, deliverable at the points where stored, of any or all of the following:

2,153 artillery valise saddles, repaired,
1,100 artillery valise saddles,
5,363 artillery collars.
At St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri,
539 artillery collars.
At Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. on the day of award, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned indorsed "Proposals for purchasing Saddles and Collars."

Samples can be seen at this agency or the arsenals. For further information apply to
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Feb. 25, 1870.

The time for receiving proposals for "Floating Dock," advertised by advertisement from the Bureau dated Dec. 10, 1869, is hereby extended to 12 M. on the 25th day of March, 1870, at which time the proposals may be received.
DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 109 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 52 1st-av., now [illegible] West 51st-st., have a large assortment of monuments and mantels [illegible] designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs at a liberal discount [illegible] A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., New-York, N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant [illegible] T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, April 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) first cabin $145; second cabin, $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 19, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Mar. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23 | Tarifa, Thursday, April 7
Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24 | Calabria, Wednes., April 13
China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30 | Aleppo, Thursday, April 14
Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31 | Cuba, Wednesday, April 20
Java, Wednesday, April 6 | Malta, Thursday, April 21

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
CAMBRIA.....March 19 | COLUMBIA.....April 9
ANGLIA......March 26 | EUROPA.......April 16
AUSTRALIA...April 2 | INDIA........April 23
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...April 27, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
VIRGINIA, Thomas, Wed'day, March 23, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $60 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 31.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, April 7.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain LIMEBURNER, On WEDNESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 27 West-st., or to M. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 96 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship DESOTO, THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

BUGGE'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.
The first-class American steamship RISING STAR will be dispatched from Pier No. 41 North River on THURSDAY, MARCH 24.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30, gold.
For freight or passage apply to BUGGE BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD,

FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
FARE REDUCED,
TIME LESSENED,
DISTANCE SHORTENED,
TO
SAVANNAH,
JACKSONVILLE,
and to all points in
FLORIDA,
by the completion of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Invalids and others unwilling to expose themselves to the dangers and discomforts of an ocean voyage, should, by all means, take the
SHORT ALL RAIL ROUTE.
Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad Ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st.; also, at Nos. 229 and 944 Broadway.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
MARCH 12, 1870.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:20 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 19th	8:30 A. M.	Monday, 21st	8:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d	10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d	9:00 P. M.
Thursday, 24th	12:30 P. M.	Friday, 25th	12:00 M.
Saturday, 26th	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th	2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 29th	2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th	7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th	3:30 P. M.		

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE GIANT
PORTABLE CONCRETE PRESS
Manufactures the best and cheapest
BUILDING BLOCKS
IN THE WORLD, FROM SAND OR GRAVEL.
NO BURNING!!!
Price $300, exclusive of Right. Send for pamphlet.
C. & F. HAWKINS,
No. 209 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

BILLIARD-TABLES—W. H. GRIFFITH'S new improved combination cushions and tables can only be bought at his factory No. 40 Vesey-st., at $250, $300 and $350. Gold is down.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HELP WANTED.

GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS and large acquaintance are wanted by a Mutual Life Insurance Company to canvass in New-York and vicinity. The Company stands high, its plan is simple, and its business is conducted with a careful economy, which is the best "inducement" that can be offered to the public, as its successful record has fully proven. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A Protestant nurse, to take entire care of one child, and assist in chamber-work; a nice French Protestant would be preferred. Apply at Room No. 125 Everett House, Tuesday, between 1 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADY'S MAID, who would also take charge of a child ten years old. Apply at No. 24 Washington-square, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A TIDY PERSON AS NURSE and chambermaid, to take care of one child. Call at No. 143 East 34th-st., before 12 o'clock.

GARDENER WANTED—MUST BE A single man; sober, steady and capable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 111 Times Office, with references.

$10 A DAY.—AGENTS WANTED, MALE and female. No. 117 Nassau-st. Room No. 12.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the twentieth and closing sermon in the course of sermons for the people, by Rev. Dr. HALL, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. Subject—*Conversion*. Strangers cordially invited to the services.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION of officers of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association will be held in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY, March 21, at 7½ P. M. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, will deliver an essay on the subject—*The Relation of the Rector to the Superintendent, the Teacher and the Scholar.*
Subject for discussion—*Are Prizes in Sunday Schools Desirable?*
All are cordially invited.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every EVENING next week, except Monday and Saturday. Prayer-meeting every AFTERNOON, except Monday and Saturday, at 4 P. M. Ordinance of Baptism will be administered SUNDAY EVENING.

A GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, in the large hall of Cooper Institute, commencing at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Excellent speaking and singing SUNDAY EVENING, March 20. Hon. P. T. BARNUM and GEO. W. BUNGAY, Esq., will address the meeting. Stephen Merritt, Jr., Grand Worthy Patriarch, will preside.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor.
Morning service at 10½ o'clock.
Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.
Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No. 258 Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to these services.

GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. C. NOBLE will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. A. K. SANFORD at 7 o'clock P. M. Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society at 2 o'clock P. M.; addresses by Rev. J. C. NOBLE and Rev. R. M. STRATTON.

HUNTER'S POINT BAPTIST CHURCH.—Worship in Smithsonian Hall, corner of 3d-st. and Central-av. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and every EVENING during this week by Rev. E. C. ROMINE, the Evangelist. Baptizing by the Pastor, Rev. WM. B. SMITH, at the First Baptist Church, Greenpoint, at close of the morning service.

STRANGERS IN NEW-YORK WILL find the Church of the Strangers in the University, Washington-square. This church is maintained specially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It is a church of Christian unity. Free seats. SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Subject—*The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon.* Young People's prayer-meeting, 6 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—74th-st., near 4th-av.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 9 A. M.; WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Rev. WILLIAM D. WALKER will preach on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, at 4 o'clock. Seats free.

GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Brooklyn, E. D., near ferry.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, has accepted a call, and will preach his first sermon, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½; Rev. Dr. BAKER, his farewell at 10½ A. M. Rev. S. MERRITT, Jr., will address the Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. All are invited; seats free.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hold a public meeting in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of African colonization. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rev. Dr. TYNG, and Hon. J. M. VAN COTT, of Brooklyn.

REV. H. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subjects—Morning: *Our Home Life and Religion.* Evening: *The Use and Abuse of Habit.* The friends of liberal Christianity uptown are especially invited. Seats free to all.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject, morning—*Spiritualism and the Reforms of the Nineteenth Century*; evening—*The Origin, Progress and Destiny of the Human Soul.* Sociable Friday evening.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting in the interest of City Missions will be held SUNDAY EVENING, March 20, at 7½ o'clock, in the Scotch Protestant Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS and Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL will take part in the exercises.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. A. GORY, Pastor.

THE ARGUMENTS ALLEGED IN support of the dogma of *Infallibility* will be considered in a sermon to be preached TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., by the Rector, Rev. Dr. BEACH. Service at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY PARISH—CHAPEL OF ST. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the evening service the holy rite of Confirmation will be administered by Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D.

FREE LECTURE.—THE NEXT IN THE course of popular lectures in the New-York Port Society's Mariners Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., will be delivered by W. C. ALEXANDER, Esq., on TUESDAY next, at 7½ P. M. Subject: *The Power of Knowledge.*

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Subject of discourse—*Saul's Pursuit After David, and the Conflict between Fear and Faith.* Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

J. M. PULLMAN, PASTOR OF THE Church of Our Savior (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject: *Cast Into Outer Darkness.* Strangers are cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine services on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The next sermons in the WEDNESDAY EVENING Lenten course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. POTTER and Rev. Dr. TUTTLE.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Also, at the two Missions corner Water and Dover sts., and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

DOCTRINAL DISCOURSES, NO. 3.—*The Last Judgment,* subject of sermon, on SABBATH EVENING, March 20, in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st., by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING. Service begins at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, 31st-st., near 2d-av.—Practical sermons for Lent service, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Workingmen and women cordially invited. Rev. N. L. BRIGGS will preach in the evening on *The Christian Rule of Speech.*

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., will preach at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JAMES G. JACOCKS at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Young People's Prayer-meeting of Spring-street Church, near Varick, will be held SUNDAY EVENING, March 20, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, March 20, morning and evening. Subject, evening—*What Catholicism will do in America if it can.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. FRENCH at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the new and commodious Chapel; singing by the children; all cordially invited to attend. WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Sup't.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free. All invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

NEW FLOATING CHURCH, PIKE-ST. EAST RIVER.—Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON will preach on SUNDAY, at the afternoon service, at 3½ o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath-school SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M., in the Chapel. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. [illegible] BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. E. Y. HIGBEE at 7½ P. M.

WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF [illegible] M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. JOHN PARKER WILL PREACH in the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-st., near Spring, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. A. McLEAN, at 7½ P. M.

THAT MAN OF GOD WHO IS SET as a sign to be spoken against, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free. Subject—*The Signs of the Times.*

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st. Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Preaching in the morning at 10½ A. M. [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE [illegible] will be held at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., MONDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7½ o'clock. Officers of the Association for the ensuing year will be elected, [illegible] an illustrative Sunday-school lesson will be conducted by Mrs. M. H. Smith, of the State Normal School, Oswego, and addresses will be delivered by R. T. JONES, Esq., of St. Louis, and by Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, editor of the *National Sunday-school Teacher*, Chicago.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery—No. 61 Park-st. The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday-school from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes; Rev. Dr. [illegible] at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. MILBURN at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. choral service and catechetical instruction by Rev. H. H. COLE. Next WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH will preach.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. JOHNSTON, of Washington, in the hall of the Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st., SUNDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Subject for the evening—*Glorying in the Cross.*

ST. ATHANASIUS, THE COUNCIL OF NICE, THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY, will be the subject of the discourse, by Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—The Rector will preach his fifteenth anniversary sermon (postponed from last Sunday) on SUNDAY MORNING, the 20th inst.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PEW NO. 17, side aisle, Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. Address Box No. 2,186 Post-office.

SAINT THOMAS CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO OBTAIN AN ENGAGEMENT as correspondent, secretary, amanuensis or contributor, where some advance of salary could be made her; best references, both as to character and ability given, and will be strictly required. Address R. D., care of Mrs. Parsons, No. 174 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; has lived in first-class families; or would do chamber work and sewing. Can be seen at No. 543 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman to do general house-work; is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, in a private family, English or American; no Irish need call; not long in the country. Call at No. 182 Chrystie-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTANT, age 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising all fancy stock; farming in all its branches; first-class vegetable gardener; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; first-class reference. Address WILLIAM BROWN, Croton Landing, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN, FAMILIES' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; mending and repairing done; also, shirt and dress making; good City reference. Call for one week at No. 510 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chamber-maid or first-class waitress; two years and seven months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 164 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, a situation to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and nursing, in a private family; well experience in the old country. Call at No. 315 East 26th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A small, private family; is a first-class laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD French cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 1,257 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook; will assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 266 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation to do plain sewing and light chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

MRS. E. DEAN, LADIES' NURSE, residence No. 25 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored young man as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his business and obliging; good references can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 30 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address T. ABBOTT.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman or groom in a private family; has a good knowledge of the care of horses, and knows his business perfectly; can give good reference from his last employer; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 341 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands his business, the care and management of horses and carriages; strictly sober; can be well recommended; can speak French well. Call or address for two days T. M., No. 138 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horse; can milk; good references from last place. Address J. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; is a good milker; has best reference from his last employer. Address P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom (private) by a young man (colored) who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address THOMPSON, No. 59 Irving-place, club stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a single young man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener; understands a green-house and cold grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables; understands gardening in all its branches; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter, highly recommended for his honesty, sobriety and efficiency. Apply at the office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of experience as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; has no objection to the country; has first-class references. Address J. J. Mc., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener; experienced in public and private gardening; guarantees satisfaction to those employing him. Address T. H. K., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S (COLORED) SITUATION in a private family by one that is competent in the business; good City reference, written and personal. Address S. C. D., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

THE ADVERTISER, PARTNER IN A jobbing house closing business, would like a position of trust or responsibility; is a good book-keeper, and experienced in business; would not object to some other city; best of references. Address BLANCHARD, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works
have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL, CHEAP FOR cash, or will exchange for New-York property; the mill is of brick, three stories, with dwelling attached; all in complete order; also barn and cider-mill; five acres of land, fruit, &c.; is situated at Leedsville, Dutchess County, one and a half miles from Amenia Station, Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of J. S. UNDERHILL, Marshland, Staten Island.

AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-ENTRY book-keeper having $5,000 cash to invest in a permanent first-class single business can make contract with the advertiser to fill that office in Chicago, with a salary of $2,000 and other liberal inducements. Call on or address CHARLES, No. 8 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

$50,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH capital, to engage in the drug-importing business, already commenced. Principals (only) address IMPORTER, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND MATINEE.
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO.........Directors.
D. de Vivo, Business Manager. H. Jackson, Stage Manager.
THIS SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12.
THE GREAT MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.
ONLY GRAND GALA MATINEE
of Mozart's master-work,
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
Matinee admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss Hersee, Mrs. E. Seguin, Nordblom, Laurence, Campbell, Hall, Seguin, Isaacson, Kinross. Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
MONDAY—DER FREISCHUTZ; first time in English, with PAREPA-ROSA and the full chorus of ARION SOCIETY, with Miss Hersee, Castle, Campbell, Seguin, De Solla, Howard.
TUESDAY—Auber's most charming comic opera, (first time,) BLACK DOMINO. DOMINO NOIR.
WEDNESDAY—TROVATORE. Benefit of A. LAURENCE.
Tickets for sale at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway, and Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 8.
Fourth time at this theater of John Brougham's very successful drama, in three acts and a prologue, entitled the
EMERALD RING.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in their original characters of MIKE and MAGGIE MACARTY, supported by an excellent cast.
THE SCENERY, PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
NEW. NEW. NEW. NEW.
In the course of the piece Telbin's world renowned PANORAMA OF KILLARNEY will be presented.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........................Director.
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS
IN HORSEMANSHIP
BY THE
THREE GREAT RIDERS OF THE PERIOD.
SENSATIONAL GYMNASTICS
by the Acrobatic Troupe.
THE ARABIAN TRICK HORSE ALEXANDER.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

WALLACK'S.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

DODWORTH'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND
PROMENADE CONCERT AND HOP,
Complimentary to
Mr. THOS. KINGSLAND,
Treasurer of the Band,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 19, 1870,
at the
Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av., at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents, admitting one.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEE, MARCH 19.
Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Prima Donna.
Signor P. CENTEMERI, Baritone.
Mr. FRANK GILDER, Pianist.
Mr. WALTER R. JOHNSTON, Organist.
Mr. A. L. MORA, Conductor.
Owing to the great popularity of these concerts, doors will open at 2; concert at 3 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE Great Historical Paintings, consisting of the "Court of Queen Jane the First, of Naples," a picture of unusual merit and grandeur, by F. Pauwels; "Esmeralda and Her Intelligent Companion Djali," from Victor Hugo's thrilling romance, *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*; and the powerfully-painted battle-scene from Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, together with about 200 of the finest productions of modern art. Open day and evening at BARKER'S Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS
(Formerly of No. 91 Bleecker-st.)
Beg to inform the public that they have opened their
NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS
AT NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—FRONT AND back parlor, suitable for a doctor or dentist; also, a second floor neatly furnished for gentleman, with breakfast if required; gas, bath, &c. No. 121 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET to a gentleman a large and handsomely furnished bedroom on the second floor, without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

NO. 71 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Large and small rooms with excellent board for families or single gentlemen, at reduced prices; house first-class; references.

A NICE, COMFORTABLE FURNISHED room in the neighborhood of the St. Cloud Hotel, with all the comforts of home, for a gentleman, without board. Address HOME, Station G.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen only, at No. 63 South Washington-square.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, by or before the 1st of May, a sunny parlor, bedroom and ample closets, with board; will furnish everything but carpets; a good opportunity for a family wishing to reduce expenses; references exchanged. Address AMORY, Box 271 *Times* office.

A SECOND-STORY ROOM, (SOUTH-ern exposure,) with board, wanted May 1, by a gentleman and his wife, between 4th and 6th avs., 22d and 32d sts.; references exchanged. Please state the lowest terms, and address H. H., No. 7 Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY PLUMER, ELIZABETH PLUMER and ANNIE PLUMER, infants, by Eliza Thoene, their guardian, ad litem, plaintiff, against EMMA J. CHOVEY and Francis Chovey, her husband, John Joseph Plumer and Katharina Plumer his wife, Mary Coppers and Edward Coppers her husband, and Benjamin H. Day, as executor of the last will and testament of James Gregg Wilson, deceased, and Benjamin H. Day, defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 9 Chambers-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 18, 1870.
LUTHER B. PERT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 9 Chambers-street, City of New-York.
The said summons and complaint were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City this 12th day of March, 1870. LUTHER B. PERT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh19-law7wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, David Duncan, William Watts Sherman and Francis H. Grain, plaintiffs, against RICHARD BAINBRIDGE and Jane, his wife, Edward Sayer, Harrison F. Horton, Richard L. Leggett, Abraham Leggett, Benjamin Welsh, Philip A. Dugan, George Hart, John D. Locke, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 8 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 4, 1870.
ROBINSON & SCRIBNER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1870.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1870.
ROBINSON & SCRIBNER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh19-law6wSa*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—NATHAN G. BROWN, plaintiff, against A. C. CLARK and others, defendants.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having or claiming to have any claim or right to participate in the distribution of the assets or proceeds thereof, assigned by the late firm of ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE to NATHAN G. BROWN, on the [illegible] day of October, 1868, are required by an order of this Court, made herein [illegible] to present their claims [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April [illegible]. Dated New-York, March 17, 1870.
W. G. B[illegible]DLE, Referee, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In consequence of the
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA OF
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
it will be performed
EVERY EVENING,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
Produced, after careful preparation, with
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS,
COSTUMES, and MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
And a
STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST.
STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST.
THE GREAT SCENES
THE GREAT SCENES
Will take place at the following times:
THE DRAWING-ROOM AT ACTON,
At 8 o'clock.
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
At 8:30.
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
At 9¼.
THE BANKING-HOUSE,
At 10:07.
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL
BURNING ATTIC,
At 10:25.
THE WHOLE CONCLUDING at 11 o'clock.
In preparation a new comedy by Tom Taylor.
Also, two legitimate old comedies that have not been acted for several years.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF HAMLET.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
ELEVENTH AND LAST HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, March 19, at 1 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the engagement of
EMMA WALLER,
and of her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
NEXT WEEK,
EDWIN BOOTH
as SIR GILES OVERREACH
and CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
MACBETH in active preparation.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the box office of theater, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co. 711 Broadway.

SOIREE MUSICALE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
FEMALE CHRISTIAN HOME,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 19, at 8 o'clock.
The following Eminent Artists will appear:
Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Signor RONCONI,
Mrs. DAVISON, Signor ALBANO,
Miss RONCONI, Mr. CHARLES WERNER,
Miss STERLING, Mr. Y. P. MORGAN.
And a part of the MADRIGAL GLEE CLUB.
Accompanists—Signor BINA, Signor MARZO, Signor ALBITES.
Tickets, $2; at Kirby's book-store, No. 633 Broadway; Christern's, No. 77 University-place; Goupil & Co.'s, and at the box office.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
"CUBA MUST BE FREE!"
SECOND LECTURE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1870,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT
OF THE
CUBAN CHARITABLE AID SOCIETY.
Subject:
CUBA,
ITS HISTORY AND ITS HOPES.
By Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, D. D.
Tickets..................................50 cents
At Ruilmann's, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Tyson's, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS,
NO. 40—PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Concerts every SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 3½.
Mr. S. B. WHITELEY, of Liverpool, organist, and Mr. F. BERGNER, violoncellist,
WILL PLAY TODAY.
Admission, 15 cents.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, DAY AND EVENING.
Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place. Mr. CHARLES L. FROST'S collection of paintings, to be sold by auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Catalogues ready, and paintings on exhibition as above.

MEETINGS.

A MASS-MEETING.—A MEETING OF the property-owners on 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th sts., between 6th-av. and the North River, will be held at Milleman's Hall, corner of 26th-st. and 7th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, March 19, at 7½ o'clock, to prevent the laying of the Stow wood pavement.
S. MINSTER, President.
G. HEWISON, Secretary.
JAS. MOORE, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE
AT
NEWPORT, R. I.
The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.
As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.
R. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 15, 1870.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY.
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

PARIS.—INSTITUTION ACHET DE MASSY, for young ladies, conducted by Mme. MIGNARD, 37 Rue des Belles Feuilles Arc de Triomphe; a comfortable house, large garden, superior education; separate apartments for ladies desirous of learning French.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its fifty-seventh semi-annual session May 4. For circulars, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—AT Danbury, Conn.; Spring term commences April 4. For terms apply to C. M. WHITE, Principal, Box No. 19 Danbury Post-office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE NEW-YORK LEADER
FOR
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870,
will contain
THE SECOND ARTICLE ON CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
ALSO
CHARLES A. DANA,
interviewed by
SI SLOKUM.
Also,
"WHAT (I THINK) AND KNOW OF FARMING."
By
HIRAM GREEN.
Also,
ATTIC SALT CELLAR, SKETCHES,
STORIES, POEMS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE EVERY-WHERE.
Price 10 cents.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my office from No. 1 Wall-st. next door, to Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., where I shall have increased facilities for transacting the NOTE BUSINESS, in which I have been engaged for the last twelve years. Advances made and loans negotiated.
F. W. GALLAUDET, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........................Proprietor.
SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED.
NOTICE.—Patrons of the Grand Opera House purchasing tickets will receive their change in coin.
SIXTH WEEK
of the legitimate success, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed in thirty representations by upward of 120,000
delighted visitors from New-York and vicinity.
THE DEMON CANCAN.
TERPSICHOREAN ABSORATION.
THE EGYPTIAN BALLET.
THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Manager..................Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
24th-st., one door from Broadway.
EVERY EVENING,
until further notice,
THE GREAT
COMEDY
OF
Contemporaneous Society,
FROU
FROU!
MATINEES
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 1.
EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
The *Herald* calls FROU FROU "the theatrical sensation of 1870." The *Tribune*, "A perfect play perfectly acted." The *Times* speaks of it as the "most absorbing drama of twenty years."
. Seats secured twelve days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
ELEVENTH MATINEE THIS DAY.
GEO. L. FOX'S Fifth Week. Fifth Week.
HAMLET.
EVERY EVENING
AND
WEDNESDAY
AND
SATURDAY
MATINEES.
Over 55,000 persons have bestowed their universal plaudits on Mr. GEO. L. FOX'S incomparable impersonation of HAMLET, together with the general production of this amusing travestie. The ablest and most reliable critics of the metropolis have declared Mr. G. L. Fox the comic muse of the present century.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office, and at theater ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
MATINEE OF MATINEE
MATINEE LOST AT SEA. MATINEE
LOST AT SEA. LOST AT SEA.
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
BLONDE MATINEE TODAY.
PYGMALION AND BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
BLONDES THIS EVENING.
PYGMALION AND BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

BOWERY THEATER.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Evening—COUNTRY AND CITY. ROBBER OF SCIO. HANDY ANDY. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. LECTURES SUNDAY EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway.
FIRST WEEK OF THE
FEMALE BROKERS
OF
WALL-STREET.
GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
LE PETIT FAUST, LEON.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN, KELLY.
LADDER OF FAME, LEON.
LE PETIT FAUST, LISCHEN.

LECTURES

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, Miss HENRIETTE A. KEYSER will lecture on *Woman's Individuality* at Cooper Institute. The lecturer will be introduced by Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD. Doors open at 7½. Tickets can be obtained at the principal book and music stores on Broadway, and at the door evening of the lecture.

TWO ILLUSTRATED LECTURES will be delivered at the Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, for the benefit of the Cornell Mission, Avenue B, by Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, Evenings of March 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock. Admission to both lectures, 50 cents.

GATEWAYS TO THE NORTH POLE.—Lecture by Prof. T. B. MAURY at the new Hall of Young Men's Christian Association at 8 o'clock, MONDAY EVENING, the 21st. Highly illustrated by diagrams and charts. Tickets, 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.
ART SALE.
GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
GRAND EXHIBITION
of the great historical and magnificent gallery-paintings of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp.
The entire collection, numbering about 200 superior medium-sized parlor pictures, the most of them new, fresh and admirable works of art, recently selected by Mr. D'Huyvetter from the studios of the most popular and favorite artists of the French, English, Belgian, Dusseldorf and American schools. Not before exhibited, and none of them chromos. Among them are:

Martin Laport,	J. O. Eaton,	J. Van Lerius,
Verboeckhoven,	J. B. Bristol,	Van Lempitous,
H. Von Seben,	J. F. Kensett,	David Col,
L. Schaefels,	Mrs. Beers,	V. Vanhove,
L. De Beul,	E. Gay,	Bakalowicz,
C. C. Lassalle,	J. Thompson,	Thos. Gerard,
L. Touisant,	Wm. Hart,	E. Accard,
H. F. Schaefels,	R. Mignot,	H. Fuschel,
L. Lassalle,	John Pope,	J. G. Brown,

and others.
The above, together with the three charming historical paintings by H. F. Schaefels, J. Van Lerius and Ferdinand Pauwels, heretofore exhibited, (and offered at private sale only,) will now be sold without reserve, at Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 23d and 24th of March, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
ART SALE—SPECIAL AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
MR. CHARLES L. FROST'S PAINTINGS, comprising choice examples of the French, Belgian, Dusseldorf, English and American schools, will be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, without any reserve or limitation whatever. Among the Paintings are specimens of

Carl Hubner,	Touissant,	Moulinet,
Joostens,	H. Vernet,	Bakalowicz,
Seignac,	Von Schendel,	Carolus,
Vaarberg,	Delaroche,	Mussin,
S. R. Gifford,	Kensett,	Casilear,
Shattuck,	J. M. Hart,	Wm. Hart,
Cropsey,	Sonntag,	Inman,
Ranney,	Thos. Hicks,	Bispham,
	Eastman Johnson.	

Paintings on exhibition THIS DAY until 5 o'clock P. M.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 28, 1870.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road-bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with all the buildings, structures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, machine shops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company, and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same; and by such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, upon the following terms, that is to say, $40,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security, and mortgage on the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—Sales-rooms, Nos. 25 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
On SATURDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 25 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,
A general assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, parlor suites in black walnut and rep, center tables, mirrors, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, mattresses, fine bronzes, parian lamps. Also, a splendid collection of native and foreign birds, preserved in the best manner by Wm. Galbraith, arranged in groups, singly, or in glass shades of all sizes, suitable for the parlor or cabinet.
ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
24 large cases of surgical instruments, made to order by celebrated makers, viz.: Kern, Kolbe, Reinhart and others, some of which are in mahogany cases, and in good condition. To be sold without reserve.
ALSO,
Several rosewood and mahogany frame grand and square pianos.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALES.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—WE SHALL GIVE ESPECIAL ATTENTION, AS USUAL FOR YEARS PAST, TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING; WILL ALSO HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES AT OUR SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS, NO. 25 CHAMBERS-ST., AND NO. 77 READE-ST., FOR ALL PREFERRING THIS MEDIUM OF SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, March 21, at 12½ o'clock P. M., on that day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, one hundred [illegible] Bonds of the Savannah and [illegible] Company, of $500 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March [illegible], on Pier No. 11 East River:
3,592 boxes fresh Palermo, Mountain Oranges.
1,160 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark Stella, from Palermo.

THE MISSING STEAMERS.

Glad Tidings from the Samaria of the Cunard Line.

She is Spoken in a Disabled Condition Making Her Way to an Irish Port—No News of the City of Boston—Card from Mr. Dale.

The steam-ship *Samaria*, of the Cunard line, which left Liverpool on the 26th of February, and Queenstown on the 28th, is safe. She was spoken on the 12th inst., when fourteen days out, by the ship *Madge Wildfire*, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, steering east in a disabled condition, and it was expected, when the dispatch was sent, that she would be signaled off Cape Clear, the most southeasterly point of the Irish coast, during the day.

NO HOAX THIS TIME.

The dispatches which announced this glad tiding are so circumstantial in detail that there can be no mistake and no possibility of error. The first dispatch was received in this City at an early hour yesterday, by Mr. ROBERT BAILE, a broker of Wall-street, near Broad, from JOSEPH TAYLOR & Co., of Liverpool. Mr. BAILE immediately sent the dispatch to Mr. C. G. FRANCKLYN, agent of the Cunard line in this City, and in a short time thereafter that gentleman received a dispatch from the agent of the line in Liverpool, confirming the one sent them by Mr. BAILE. This telegram was as follows:

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Ship *Madge Wildfire* signaled Cunard brig-rigged steamer 12th inst. disabled, Wanted no assistance. Steering east. *Samaria* expected off Cape Clear today.
(Signed,) MACIEVER.

The Cunarders have no other steamer overdue; the description answers to that of the *Samaria*, and the agent, MACIEVER, was therefore justified in concluding that the *Samaria* was the ship signaled, and thereupon stated tersely that the *Samaria* was "expected off Cape Clear today," from the course which the signaled steamer was steering. The following Associated Press dispatch, received by cable last night, confirms the above:

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The ship *Madge Wildfire*, Capt. BARCLAY, from Savannah Feb. 6, arrived at this port today. Her Captain reports that on the 12th inst. she signaled a disabled Cunard brig-rigged steamer steering east. She wanted no assistance. This was unquestionably the missing steamer *Samaria*, Capt. MARTYN, from Liverpool for New-York, which has put back to a British port. She is expected to arrive off Cape Clear, Ireland, today.

FURTHER DETAILS LOOKED FOR.

Doubtless cable dispatches of a later date will give more complete details. It is supposed that the *Samaria* was disabled during a gale, that she was compelled to resort to her sails, and her injuries may have been of so serious a character as to convince Capt. HARRISON that it would be unsafe to prosecute the voyage across the Atlantic, and he consequently determined to return to port. His ship was laboriously making her way hither when she was spoken by the *Madge Wildfire*. That she required no assistance is cheering intelligence, for it testifies to the perfect confidence her Captain had in her ability to accomplish her voyage.

THE ANXIETY FOR HER SAFETY.

Had it not been for the fact that the *City of Boston* had been so long at sea, it is probable that the protracted voyage of the *Samaria* would have excited no particular alarm. This ship is a slow sailer, and has sometimes been fourteen days making a trip.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The safety of the *Samaria* has inspired anxious watchers with renewed hopes that the *City of Boston* may yet be safe, but her agents in this City had, as late as yesterday afternoon, received no intelligence of her. It is useless to speculate upon the probabilities of the safety of the yet missing steamer, in the absence of any facts upon which to base theories. But those who have relatives on board are not willing to give up all hope yet, and probably will not until it is no longer possible to entertain such sentiments.

CARD FROM MR. DALE.

The following communication from Mr. DALE, agent of the Inman line in this City, explains itself:

LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAM-SHIP CO., NO. 15 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Friday, March 18, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the remarks in your paper of this morning relative to the *City of Boston*, you state, on the authority of a "well-known insurance inspector of ships and freights," that over-loading is an exceedingly common practice among all British steamers bound both ways, except, perhaps, the Cunard line—the same authority further stating that obstacles are thrown in the way of a thorough inspection of the vessels of this line, for reasons best known to the agents and owners. As such a statement as this, and at this time, is calculated to add to the painful anxiety of those who have relatives and friends on board the *City of Boston*, I beg more emphatically to contradict it so far as this Company is concerned. The regulations established with regard to the loading of the vessels and the character of the goods allowed to be taken, are most particular and positive, and are always carefully adhered to, and no obstacle is ever thrown in the way of a thorough inspection of the vessels when being stowed, if desired, by any person having an interest in such inspection. I would add that this is the only line of British steamers that has never carried grain in bulk. The *City of Boston* left here drawing twenty-two feet three inches, on even keel, which is less than the average, and entirely within the limit allowed by the Government Inspectors in Liverpool, and when she left Halifax, would have lightened fully a foot. I append a list of her cargo, and must beg you to give a place to this communication in your issue to-morrow.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CARGO OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The following is the list of the cargo of the steam-ship *City of Boston* referred to in the above communication:

778 bales cotton, 36 bales hops, 556 boxes bacon, 390 tierces beef, 295 tierces lard, 45 firkins lard, 16,364 bushels wheat, in 3,769 bags, 2,871 bags copper ore, 187 bags oil-cake, 200 barrels flour, 37 barrels pork, 75 hogsheads tallow, 70 feet measured goods.

THE VESSEL NOT TOO DEEPLY LADEN.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., NEW-YORK, 18th March, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have investigated the matter of the loading of the steamer *City of Boston*. This vessel is 312 feet long, 39 feet beam, 27½ feet depth of hold, and 2,213 tons gross, and her registered capacity is 1,650 tons. She is a screw propeller, built wholly of iron. She has five bulkheads, with six water-tight compartments, and rates A 1. She was loaded with general cargo, estimated at less than 800 tons, of which she had of grain only 16,000 bushels, and her draught of water was twenty-two feet, while at twenty-three feet the Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters would have passed her and issued his certificate of seaworthiness. It does not appear that the vessel was loaded even to her full capacity.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES DENNIS, V. P.

WHERE THE BLUNDER ORIGINATED.

The Toronto Globe, of March 17, says:

The blunder originated on the other side of the Atlantic, as is shown by the following letter from Mr. DWIGHT, of the Montreal Telegraph Company:

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TORONTO, March 16, 1870.

The following, relating to the steamer *City of Boston*, may be of interest:

The announcement of her safe arrival at Cork was telegraphed from New-York far and wide early this morning, first, among the operators as soon as the offices were open, and soon after the more formal announcement in the morning reports. Mr. KENNEY, Receiver-General at Ottawa, also received a cable message early from Hon. JOHN ROSE, London, to say that the *City of Boston* had arrived; and another cable message from Manchester was received at Halifax to say that the *Boston* had arrived at Queenstown, and that Mr. KENNEY's son (a passenger) was there. After some further delay Mr. ROSE again telegraphed to say that there had been some mistake as to the name of the steamer.

The Inman line agents, New-York, in the meantime, sent a cable message, and received an answer from London to say that there was no intelligence whatever of the missing steamer. Other messages confirming this have also been received. The extraordinary discrepancies in the reports received we can only account for, in the meantime, by supposing them to have been occasioned by some blundering of the English telegraphs between London and Queenstown.

Yours, truly, H. P. DWIGHT.

THE HOAX IN ENGLAND.

The following cable dispatch was received last evening:

LONDON, March 18.—The advertisement of the New-York Associated Press, offering $500 reward for the detection and punishment of the author of the *City of Boston* canard, is published and noticed editorially in the *Times* and other morning papers today. Capt. JUDKINS and the Inman line authorities are still confident that the missing steamer will come into port safely.

Vessels arriving from the Atlantic today still report dense fogs off the coast of Ireland, with the wind from the north-west.

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE HORROR

Further Details—Names of the Killed—The Coroner's Inquest Begun.

Justice MILLER, of Englewood, N. J., yesterday afternoon commenced his inquest over the remains of the men who were killed by the nitro-glycerine explosion at TALL P. SHAFNER's factory, near Ridgefield, on Thursday last. The testimony of witnesses substantially corroborated the statement of the affair as published in these columns yesterday.

The factory stood a little distance back from the river. A road ran by its side to a temporary wharf erected a few yards below where lay a vessel which was to carry the shipment away. The glycerine to be shipped was carried first by the men to a wagon, in which it was to be transported to the vessel. Five hands were employed at the time of the occurrence at work in the factory—SEBASTIAN KOERMON and his son LEONARD, RICHARD HENTZ, HENRY RICHTER and HERMAN MYER, and a son of HENTZ, who bore the same christian name with his father, was there for the purpose of collecting money due him by the proprietors of the establishment. According to the testimony of LEONARD it seems that his father, SEBASTIAN, was carrying a bag of the material to the wagon, when he let it fall and the explosion followed. SEBASTIAN KOERMON, HENRY RICHTER, HERMAN MEYER, the foreman of the men, and young RICHARD HENTZ were killed outright, and RICHARD's father was seriously injured.

The remains of the men were scattered in every direction, and they were so mutilated that no piece of them weighing over ten pounds was found. They were gathered into baskets, and now lie in the factory awaiting burial.

The only man who escaped unharmed was LEONARD KOERMON. He lay in the wagon, and as if by miracle escaped unharmed.

The testimony of this witness had not been concluded when the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

Crowds of spectators from all the neighboring country gathered at the fatal spot yesterday to view the ruins. The débris had not yet been cleared away, and it is not known whether any of the glycerine yet remains intact buried under them.

The factory, originally occupied by the New-York Beet Sugar Company, was the property of WILLIAM LAWTON, of this City. At the time of the accident there were stored in it 7,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine, with material for the manufacture of about ten tons more. The value of property destroyed exceeds $75,000.

The occupation of the place by TALL. P. SCHAFNER was not agreeable to the residents in the neighborhood, and they appealed to the Legislature some time ago to pass an act prohibiting the proprietors from conducting the business. The Legislature complied, and an act was passed a few days ago ordering the removal of the manufactory. The TIMES some time ago called attention to the danger of permitting the manufacture and storage of glycerine at this factory.

Startling Rumor About Collector Bailey.

A startling rumor was circulated downtown, yesterday afternoon, concerning the whereabouts of Collector BAILEY. The rumor apparently had its origin in the Merchants' Bank, in which Mr. BAILEY keeps the Government money intrusted to his care. It was said that the bank, on receiving a check for $1,200, drawn by him, from one of his deputies, had refused to cash it on the ground that he had but $300 to his credit in the bank at the time. The rumor about him was to the effect that he had not been seen nor heard of for several days past. It was alleged that he had disappeared, and that such disappearance was connected in some way with the reported investigation now being made by Mr. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury, in reference to the seizure of books and accounts of several merchants in his district, which was recently made under his direction. No satisfactory information as to his present whereabouts could be obtained either at his office or at the Merchants' Bank. It was reported, however, that he had gone to Washington on official business. On inquiry at his house in Twenty-second-street, last evening, it was ascertained that he had left on official business two days previous. His wife did not know where he had gone, nor when he would return. His friends in the City feel certain that the rumor about his having absconded is entirely false.

Safety of the Young Men's Christian Association Building—Official Report.

The following is the official report to the Superintendent of Building, made by a Committee appointed by him to examine the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association:

MARCH 14, 1870.

James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings:

SIR: In pursuance with your instructions that the undersigned should visit the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and make a careful survey of the said building, and report to you as to its safety, the Committee met at time and place appointed, and proceeded to carefully examine the building, and particularly the main hall. We find the structure has been erected in accordance with the plan submitted to this Department (and approved.) The workmanship is first-class; the materials used are of the best quality. The report or rumor that the building was unsafe we found upon investigation to be caused by the neglect of a workman who was charged with wedging the columns at the foot. We found that a nail had been driven in to level the plate upon which the column rests. The man must have forgotten to wedge, and the weight coming directly on one corner of the plate caused it to snap. In going through the building we could not see any settlement or signs of any, and we are of the opinion that the building is in a perfectly safe condition in every respect, and capable of sustaining all the weight that can be imposed upon it.

Committee—W. W. ADAMS, Deputy Superintendent; C. HYDE, T. GAYTON, W. BERRYMAN, J. W. MARSHALL, A. OWENS, M. N. SALMON, Inspectors.

The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy.

The family of the late Mr. RENDELL have manifested a desire that the services of EDWIN JAMES, Esq., should be secured to assist the District-Attorney in conducting the trial of ISAAC VAN WART BUCKOUT, for the murder of his wife and Mr. RENDELL, Sr., at Sleepy Hollow, on New-Year's Day. The District-Attorney has declined the services of Mr. JAMES, preferring to employ some legal gentleman of the county to assist him, should it seem necessary. It is probable that the trial will be postponed until the June term.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

TIMOTHY CANNON was attacked at an early hour yesterday morning, in Seventh-avenue, by a gang of ruffians, and very badly beaten. He was found at the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street badly mangled, by the Eighteenth Precinct police, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, MARTIN COFFEE, of the Twentieth Precinct, who was tried for neglect of duty in permitting the watch on the person of a drowned man, which was in his charge, to be stolen, was dismissed from the Department.

The American Colonization Society will hold a public meeting in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue, corner Tenth-street, tomorrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of African colonization. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Judge Van Cott, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Secretary of the Society.

The school-book publishers of this City met on Wednesday afternoon, at the rooms of the Craftsmen's Life Insurance Company, for the purpose of adopting certain measures whereby the present system of introducing school-books might be modified. The consideration of this subject has occupied the greater part of two days, and occupied the attention of the Convention yesterday. No conclusion was arrived at.

An adjournment was granted before Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, in the case of a young man named MAYHEW, alias GEORGE TAYLOR, charged with having obtained a position in the Custom-house on a forged letter, purporting to have been written by Rev. Dr. TYNG. It is understood that the Government will abandon the specification when the case is next called, provided the accused goes to Kansas.

The funeral services of the late Rev. P. E. STEVENSON will be conducted at Paterson, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., today, (Saturday,) and on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., where the interment will take place.

The ordination services attendant upon the installation of Revs. MORRIS A. TYNG and ELI A. CHARLYEA into the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, took place yesterday, in the chapel corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, of which Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., is rector. Revs. J. E. HOMANS and JOHN AMES read the morning prayers. After singing, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., preached the sermon, taking his text from Luke ix., 33: "A certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was," and dwelling particularly in his remarks on the shadow and the substance of the priesthood. The Litany was then read, and the communion office was performed for the two newly-inducted clergymen, as well as a large portion of the congregation. The ceremony of laying on of hands was very impressive.

At a regular meeting of the Working Men's Union, last evening, at No. 267 Bowery, Gen. CLUSERET, representative of the Federal Chamber of the Working Men's Association of Paris, read an able essay on the question of labor and the necessity of unifying the working classes throughout the world. He maintained that labor must control capital; that the working men should be independent of their employers as the only means of enabling them to attain their proper social position. He recommended the establishment of a journal professing no politics and devoted to their interests. A debate on the subject followed, and it was resolved to have 5,000 copies of the General's essay printed and circulated among the working men.

As Officers CRONIN and TRAVERS, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were conveying a prisoner to the Station-house on Thursday evening, JAMES [illegible], who [illegible] the officers [illegible] a rescue. [illegible] BELLOCH [illegible] neck, and, [illegible] almost bit it off. [illegible] committed for trial in default of $[illegible] bail.

MARY JOHNSTON, of No. 88 Park-street, caused the arrest of TIMOTHY [illegible] and ANN REILLY yesterday, and they were arraigned before Justice DOWLING on a charge of robbery. MARY met the accused at No. 7 Duane-street, a notorious den of infamy, and had $25 concealed in her stocking. The male prisoner seized MARY by the waist, while ANN took forcible possession of the money. Both were remanded for trial.

In our report of the anniversary proceedings of the Mariners' Division of the Temperance Association, the name of Mrs. E. H. ROBERTS should be substituted for that of Mrs. PARKHURST. Dr. E. W. THOMPSON, who delivered an address, was erroneously termed Rev. Dr. THOMPSON.

The case of RAYMOND S. LATORRE, whose lengthy imprisonment in Ludlow-street Jail under the Stillwell act, attracted some attention a short time ago, was heard before Commissioner BETTS yesterday, on a motion to dismiss the complaint. The Commissioner's decision was deferred until Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN.

The Commissioner of Jurors have been in communication with Judge BARNARD, who is at present on Circuit at Poughkeepsie, with reference to impaneling a jury for the trial of EDWIN PERRY, accused of the murder of THOMAS HAYES. The Commissioner has received instructions to impanel the unprecedentedly large number of 800 jurors, so as to be ready to proceed to trial on the first Monday in April.

The Golden-Sinnett case was again in court before Justice WALSH yesterday. The charge of rape preferred against JOHN GOLDEN, late one of the out-door inspectors of the poor, by Mrs. SINNETT, was dismissed, and the charge of assault and battery brought by GOLDEN against the husband of Mrs. SINNETT was withdrawn.

JOSEPH HEENAN, a news agent, was arraigned before Justice DELMAR yesterday morning charged with shooting a boarding-house keeper called WILLIAM SPEARS, residing at No. 73 Carroll-street. HEENAN was one of the boarders at the house, and the affair grew out of jealousy. The ball lodged in the leg of SPEARS, but the wound is not considered serious. HEENAN is said to have been of intemperate habits. The case was adjourned till Friday next.

The body of a newly-born male child was discovered yesterday in the water at Greenpoint, near the foot of K-street. Round its neck there was tightly drawn a piece of thin black cord, which had evidently been employed for the purpose of strangling it. Information was sent to the Coroner, who on examining the body was of opinion it had been born alive, as it was well-proportioned and evidently healthy. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The arguments in the case of GEORGE JUDSON, charged with embezzlement in the Post-office, were concluded before United States Commissioner JONES yesterday. The case being closed, was given to the Commissioner for his action.

A suit has been commenced in the United States District Court, on the report of Assessor ALLABEN, against the Grand-street Ferry and Middle Village Railroad Company, for making false returns.

NEW-JERSEY.

F. W. SCHMALL and WILLIAM TROHWETTER, lager-beer brewers at West End, who were arrested for defrauding the revenue by selling lager-beer in unstamped kegs, were held to bail by Commissioner HOFFMAN, yesterday, for examination on Wednesday next.

EDWARD WALKER, a colored man, was arrested in Jersey City at a late hour on Thursday night, charged with inhumanly beating a child with a rope, and with assault upon his stepmother, MARY A. VAN WINKLE. The child, whose injuries were serious, was sent to the Alms-house, and the prisoner is held in custody.

WILLIAM FOSTER, the proprietor of a drinking-saloon in Newark-avenue, near South Eighth-street, was stabbed at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by a young man named POWERS, who became enraged at FOSTER's refusal to give him a drink. FOSTER's injuries are not serious.

At a late hour on Thursday night a quarrel broke out between three policemen, officers FOLEY, LUDWIG and JAMES KELLY, in Bergen-wood-avenue, Bergen, which resulted in the shooting of one of the officers and the arrest of the three. They were arraigned before Recorder ALDRIDGE yesterday morning. It was alleged that FOLEY assaulted and knocked officer LUDWIG down with his club, when the latter drew his revolver and fired in the air. The evidence was so conflicting that after a caution from the Recorder the case was dismissed.

The Newark and New-York Railroad drawbridge over the Passaic River was struck by a schooner passing through the gap, last evening, and was rendered unmanageable. Travel was suspended.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The following General Order, announcing the death of Gen. RIPLEY, was issued today from the headquarters of the army:

The painful task has fallen to the General of announcing to the Army the death of a distinguished officer, Brevet Major-Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY, Brigadier-General United States Army, who died at his residence at Hartford, Conn., on the evening of the 15th inst. Gen. RIPLEY commenced his military career as a cadet at the Military Academy, May 8, 1813, and was graduated and promoted Second Lieutenant of the Corps of Artillery, June 1, 1814. He was advanced through the various grades until he was appointed Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance, August 3, 1861, in which capacity he continued until September 15, 1863, when he was honorably retired, having been borne on the army register more than forty-five years. He served in the war with Great Britain in 1814 and 1815, against the Seminole Indians in 1817 and 1818, and for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duty in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, he was, May 30, 1848, brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. July 2, 1861, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and March 13, 1865, for long and faithful services in the army, Major-General. In 1860 and 1861 he was sent on special duty to Japan. Another of our venerable officers has thus been called, leaving a character for purity, integrity and excellence through a long and useful life, to be emulated by his surviving comrades. In respect to his memory the officers of the Ordnance Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. By command of GEN. SHERMAN.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adj't-Gen.

The President has accepted the resignation of Capt. John Power, Brevet Major, unassigned, and Capt. Robert P. McKibben, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Infantry. Second Lieut. David D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery, is transferred from Company M to Battery F of that regiment.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 18.—The market for American Securities was quiet and steady. The following table shows the course of Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ P. M.	3 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	93	....	93
Consols for account	93⅛	....	93⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	91	90¾	90¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, (old)	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
U. S. 10-40s	87	86¾	87
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	115¼	....	115
Erie Railroad Shares	22	....	22
At. and Gt. West. Shares	30	29¾	29¾

PARIS, March 18.—The Bourse opened firm and closed dull. RENTES opened at 73f. 75c., and closed at 73f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened heavy at 93⅞@95¼ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, March 18.—Sperm OIL firm. Whale OIL quiet. SUGAR quiet for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. TALLOW, 44s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Linseed OIL heavy.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—Evening.—COTTON—The market opened buoyant and closed firm; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 11d.@11¼d., and Middling Orleans at 11½d.@11¾d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation; the sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export and 5,000 for speculation; the receipts of the week have been 62,000 bales, of which 22,000 are American; the stock in port is estimated at 390,000 bales, of which 111,000 are American; the stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 447,000 bales, of which 320,000 are American. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer, and better prices are realized. BREADSTUFFS—The market opens dull; Wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d. ₩ cental for California White; 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d. for Red Winter, and 8s.@8s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 19s. 9d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 22,500 quarters, 20,000 of which were American. Corn, 27s. 6d. ₩ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Lard quiet.

HAVRE, March 18—Evening.—COTTON opened active and firm, and closed quiet for on the spot and to arrive. Tres Ordinaire on the spot opened at 136f., and was last quoted at 135½f. ₩ cwt., and Low Middling, afloat, at 132f.

ANTWERP, March 18.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 56¾f. for Standard White, and closed at 56½f.

BREMEN, March 18.—PETROLEUM opened firm and unchanged.

HAMBURG, March 18.—PETROLEUM opened firm at 15 marc bancos 10 schilling.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 18.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1, 84¼c.@85c.; No. 2, 78¼c.@78⅝c.; in the afternoon unchanged. CORN quiet at 71½c. for No. 2; New, 68c.@77c. OATS dull and firmer at 37c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 64c.@66c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES firm at 91¼c. in wood, 93c. in iron-bound packages. Mess PORK quiet and steady at $25 50@$26. LARD steady at 13¼c. MEATS more active, closing at 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 12c. for Rough Sides; 13c.@13¼c. for Short Rib Middles, loose. Live HOGS steady and less active at $8 50@$9 50 for Fair to Extra Choice. CATTLE active at $4 75@$7 25 for Light Cows to Choice even Steers. RECEIPTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,800 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, March 18.—FLOUR, WHEAT, OATS, RYE and BARLEY all neglected, and held nominally at yesterday's quotations. New CORN firmer; sales, three cars on the track at 82c. for Toledo; Old nominal at 83c. SEEDS quiet; Timothy, 30c. better. PORK, LARD and [illegible]

CINCINNATI, March 18.—FLOUR steady [illegible] WHEAT [illegible] CORN dull [illegible] PROVISIONS dull and generally lower [illegible] Bulk MEATS easier; shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides [illegible] 13¾c.@13⅞c. BACON—Shoulders quoted at 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 14½c.; Clear Sides at 15¼c., with small sales. Sugar Cured HAMS, 17½c. LARD held at 14c. for Kettle, and 13¾c. for Steam; buyers of Kettle at 13½c. EXCHANGE par buying.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 22½c.; net receipts today, 524 bales; coastwise, 199 bales; total, 723 bales; sales, 25 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,139 bales; coastwise, 601 bales; total, 1,740 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 700 bales; coastwise, 325 bales; sales, 1,125 bales; stock, 5,555 bales. The market for FLOUR is dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; Pennsylvania Red, $1 24@$1 26; Prime to Choice Maryland, $1 35@$1 55. CORN quiet; White, 90c.@92; Yellow, 92c. OATS, 53c. RYE, $1 for Western. Mess PORK quiet at $27. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 16c.; Shoulders, 12c. HAMS, 19c. LARD quiet at 15c.@16c. WHISKY—Better feeling at 97c.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominally higher at 22c.@22½c. for Middling. FLOUR dull; Fall Superfine, $3 90@$4 15; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 75; Treble Extra, $5@$5 40. WHEAT—Buyers stood off; not enough was done to establish prices. CORN firm; Mixed, 78c.@79c.; Yellow, 80c.; White, 80c.@84c. OATS advancing; sales at 53c.@55c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE declining; sales at 68c.@70c. WHISKY firmer at 92c.@93c. PROVISIONS flat. LARD unchanged. CATTLE steady at $4@$8 50. HOGS easier at $7 50@$8 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 22,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 6,600 bushels; Oats, 1,700 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—COTTON firmer; holders are asking higher rates; Middling, 22¼c.@22c.; net receipts, 3,058 bales; coastwise, 5 bales; total, 3,043 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 2,283 bales; to Havre, 5,585 bales; to Cronstadt, 4,191 bales; to Vera Cruz, 536 bales; to New-York, 96 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 19,280 bales; coastwise, 1,580 bales; total, 20,869 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,723 bales; to Cronstadt, 4,391 bales; to Barcelona, 2,041 bales; to Bremen, 1,971 bales; to Havre, 12,130 bales; to Vera Cruz, 536 bales; to New-York, 1,216 bales; to Boston, 1,192 bales; sales, 20,700 bales; stock, 216,782 bales.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—TOBACCO very active; sales 113 hhds. at $4 50@$7 50 for Trash to Lugs; $8@$23 50 for Low to fine Leaf. COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, $26 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¾. Bulk Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. LARD—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 15c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 19c. WHISKY quiet at 92c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—FLOUR, $4 37½@$5 25@$5 50. CORN, $1 05@$1 07. OATS, 60c.@63c. BRAN, $1 50@$1 60. HAY—Prime, $36. PORK, $28 25@$28 50. BACON dull at 11¾c.@15¼c.@16¼c. HAMS, 17c. LARD—Tierce, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Keg, 17c. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. WHISKY—Raw, $1. COFFEE—Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Fair, 16c.@16½c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 120¾. GOLD, 112¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, par.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 18.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22½c.; receipts, 243 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,907 bales; coastwise, 289 bales; sales 200 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,640 bales; coastwise, 16 bales; total, 2,656 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,507 bales; coastwise, 975 bales; sales 2,050 bales; stock, 20,686 bales; Sea Islands, 40c.@$1.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 18.—COTTON active; Middling, 23c.; receipts, 1,031 bales; exports, coastwise, 246 bales; sales 800 bales; receipts of the week, 6,478 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,425 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 1,237 bales; sales 2,500 bales; stock, 52,480 bales Upland and 2,118 bales Sea Islands.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 18.—COTTON excited and unsettled; good ordinary, 19¼c.@19½c.; receipts, 610 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 3,456 bales; coastwise, 17 bales; sales, 3,150 bales; receipts of the week, 3,857 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,475 bales; to the Continent, 1,159 bales; coastwise, 1,087 bales; sales, 7,175 bales; stock, 35,158 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., March 18.—COTTON excited and so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given; receipts, 309 bales; exports, coastwise, 37 bales; no sales; receipts of the week, 1,854 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,041 bales; sales, 337 bales; stock, 6,426 bales.

MOBILE, March 18.—COTTON in good demand, and prices have advanced; Middling, 22¼c.@23c.; receipts today, 932 bales; coastwise exports, 133 bales; sales, 1,150 bales; receipts of the week, 3,680 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,424 bales; coastwise, 922 bales; sales, 4,950 bales; stock, 66,362 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—COTTON nominally 21¼c.; receipts, 706 bales; exports, 547 bales; receipts of the week, 4,424 bales; exports, 3,989 bales; stock, 22,712 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, $1. OATS, 48c.@50c. LARD, 15c.@17c. PORK, $28. Bulk SHOULDERS, 11c.; Sides, 15c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 18.—COTTON unsettled; Middling, 22c.; receipts for two weeks, 745 bales; exports coastwise, 1,316 bales; sales, 240 bales; stock, 1,035 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18.—COTTON firmer; sales, 426 bales; receipts, 150 bales; Middlings, 22c.@22½c.; sales of the week, 1,526 bales; receipts, 1,227 bales; stock, 22,989 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 18.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firmer at 43¼c. RESIN quiet. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 65@$1 75. TAR unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—FLOUR dull, with a slight decline in Superfine. WHEAT weak at $1 60@$1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 90.

[Advertisement.]

THE APPROACH OF SPRING.—KNOX is as good as an almanac, and his announcement of his new style of Gentlemen's Hats is the best proof that Spring is at hand. That KNOX's Spring style of hat is "out" is a gratifying fact, which will crowd his sales-room, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, for weeks to come.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY BEHIND THE TIMES.—A man who has a house, bank, store, office, safe or vault and does not understand the merits of Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, is decidedly and dangerously behind the times. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 18—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	E	Cloudy	38
Boston	N	Cloudy	38
New-York	N	Clear	36
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	44
Washington	N. W.	Clear	38
Fortress Monroe	W	Clear	44
Richmond	W	Clear	38
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	50
Augusta, Ga.	W	Clear	42
Oswego	S	Clear	23
Buffalo	N. E.	Clear	34
Pittsburg	N. W.	Clear	29
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	36
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	33
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	44
Key West	N	Cloudy	61
Havana	N. E.	Cloudy	71

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	March 19	New-York	Havre.
Denmark	March 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	March 19	New-York	Liverpool.
America	March 19	New-York	Bremen.
Cambria	March 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

Cleopatra	March 19	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 5½ A. M.....For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail on pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M. ....For Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Cleopatra*, at 10½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Frank Wood, Mrs. W. H. Coffin, infant and maid, Mrs. J. M. Plumb and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Spencer, Thos. A. Price, Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Perry, Mrs. W. O. Gregory, N. Kaplan, J. O. Kenney, Capt. W. A. Ranlitte, L. D. Fuller, G. F. Vaughan, A. M. Toutoulotte, Wm. Kerr, John Haviland, S. M. Levy, F. A. Fitzgerald, H. Kossanker, Thos. G. Ritch, Mrs. De Veries, Mr. and Master Plumb.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 06 | Sun sets...... 6 11 | Moon rises. 8 56
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 04 | Gov. Island. 9 53 | Hell Gate...11 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Wilmington, N. C., A. Abbott; W. Woodward, Clark, Baltimore; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; City of Washington, Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Denmark, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Pereire, (Fr.,) Danaire, Havre, &c., Geo. Mackenzie.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Ilva, (Br.,) Lisson, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Teresita, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Amelia Emma, Carlon, Matanzas, Walsh, Field & Way.

Schrs. R. J. Mapies, Coffin, Demerara, F. Talbot & Co.; Central America, Williams, Charleston, I. [illegible]

Arrived.

Steam-ship [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, with cotton, mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen March 5, via Southampton 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, Liverpool 32 days, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Made the northern passage, had severe cold weather and continual snow storms. From 44 to 48 on the eastern edge of the Banks passed number of icebergs.

Ship J. C. Boynton, (Br.,) Waycott, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to H. J. De Wolfe & Co. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with rough weather; 15th inst., experienced a heavy gale from S. E.; blew away close reefed foretopsail and filled the decks and cabin with water.

Ship Zouave, Robinson, San Francisco 127 ds., with mdse. to Geo. D. Sutton—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Had heavy N. W. winds for 20 ds.; has been 18 ds. north of Hatteras. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Nov. 29, in lon. 118, passed Cape Horn Dec. 30, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic Feb. 8, in lon. 35 W.

Bark Somerville, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hill, Bordeaux Jan. 21, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather up to lat. 28, lon. 58, thence was 27 ds. Feb. 25, lat. 28, lon. 71, spoke brig Frank Churchill, of and for Halifax, N. S.; started trestle trees, and was obliged to send the maintopmast down.

Bark Northern Queen, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Cardiff 30 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather to George's Banks, thence was 8 ds. Made a middle passage. 2d inst., G. Leondes, a seaman, native of Holland, fell from the foreyard arm overboard, and was lost.

Bark Helen Angier, Staples, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fisher. Was 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Bark Smile, (of Swansea,) Richards, Palermo Jan. 10, with mdse. to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 25. Has had very heavy weather for the last 10 ds. This A. M., while beating up the Bay, carried away topsail-yard.

Bark James E. Ward, Park, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Bark Barabino Padre, (Ital.,) Viardo, Antwerp 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had westerly gales from the Banks; lost and split sails.

Bark Emily, (of Halifax,) Dinsmore, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Frank & Fisher—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had a rough passage. Sld. in co. with schr. Frank & Nellie, for New-York.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar and cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 18 ds. north of Bermuda, with strong N. W. gales. Lost and split sails.

Bark Mariana III., (Port.,) Palha, Bahia 52 ds., in ballast to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Had rough weather.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) White, Maracaibo 24 ds., with cocoa to Schmilinsky, Lots & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage. 14th inst., no lat., saw one of Jas. E. Ward's barks, bound N.

Brig Myronus, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to Jas. Henry. Had variable weather, and has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with bark Almira Coombs, for Boston.

Brig Alice, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Godet, St. Marc 20 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to W. K. Van Bokkien—vessel to Master. Has been 8 days N. of Hatteras, and had rough weather. Sailed in co. with Russian ship Louise, for Havre.

Brig Clarabelle, (of Gouldsborough, Me.,) Tracy, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had boisterous weather. 15th, Lat. 38 38, lon. 74 10, passed schr. Carrie Walker, bound S. 16th, Was off the Highlands, but was obliged to haul off shore on account of the S. E. gale. Has had a pilot on board 4 ds.

Brig Union T., (of St. John, N. B.,) Tufts, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. gales.

Brig Crocus, Calburn, Kennebec River.

Brig J. M. Drisko, Haskell, Fall River.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Young, of and from Bermuda 27 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Had a succession of N. W. gales. 14th, lat. 39, lon. 73 30, 4½ P. M. fell in with an abandoned brig, with a cargo of heading, with mainmast and everything attached towing in the water. Had lower topsail loosed and the yard pointed to the wind. Had fore-staysail and jib partly down, and was going before the wind. She appeared to be an Eastern vessel. It was blowing a gale from N. W. at the time, and accompanied with rain and sleet. Could not board her. Supposed she was struck by a squall three or four hours previous. At 1 P. M., saw a schooner steering away from the brig, and it is thought the Captain and crew were taken off by her.

Brig Eolus, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Perkins, Messina 71 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 23: had fine weather up to Bermuda, and from thence strong westerly gales; Feb. 28, lat. 32 30, lon. 72 50, spoke brig Five Brothers, from Philadelphia for Havana.

Brig R. S. Hassell, (of Belfast, Me.,) Clifford, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has had northerly gales the whole passage, and has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Freundschaft, (N. G.,) Schuchhardt, Sunderland 67 ds., with coal to M. Briggs & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Made a middle passage, and had strong westerly gales. Jan. 27, lat 38 N., lon. 18 W., spoke ship Indian Queen, (Br.,) from Newport for Revel River, Brasil; Feb. 15, no lat., &c., spoke brig Mary, (N. G.,) from Grunstadt for Philadelphia, 50 ds. out.

Schr. Saladin, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Slocomb, Jacmel, 22 ds., with coffee, &c., to Richard Thackary—vessel to Phillips & Collins. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. and N. E. gales. 11th inst., lat. 34 26, lon. 76, spoke bark Lizzie Fox, (of Brixham,) from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads, 70 ds. out; 4th inst., lat. 22 37, lon. 78 20, brig Guysboro, (of Canning, N. S.,) from Newfoundland for Havana; 12th inst., at 6 A. M., saw an object in the water bearing E. 5 miles distance, supposed to be a wreck; hauled up, and at 7½ A. M. came up to it; it appeared to be a species of whale apparently 60 feet long, with two forks to its tail about 4 feet long; it also had two feet or fins, like a sea-turtle, of a light substance, and sat very light on the water; 24 feet across its back, which was oval-shaped; had ridges running from its head to its tail, each ridge being 2 inches deep and 4 inches apart; had white back and brown sides, and was going east about 2 knots; was seen in lat. 36 04, lon. 75 07.

Schr. Mary W. Hupper, (of St. George, Me.,) Gilman, Savannah 20 ds., with timber to J. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had nothing but heavy W. and N. W. gales the entire passage; carried away main-boom and bobstays and did other damage. March 14, lat. 38, lon. 72, saw an abandoned herm. brig of about 250 tons, with her starboard quarter stove in and main-mast carried away; apparently a Nova Scotian vessel. Same date, lat. 38 40, lon. 73 42, spoke brig William Robertson, of Boston, hence for Kingston, Jam.

Schr. Gerah Banker, Swinerton, Para 30 ds., with rubber to Francis Moran. Was 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with variable weather. No date, lat. 19 44, lon. 62 43, spoke schr. Isabel, hence for Samana, 25 ds. out; lost foresail, &c.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, (of Rockland,) Kennedy, Port-au-Prince 12 ds., with coffee and logwood and 3 passengers, officers of the Haytien Navy, to H. Becker & Co. Has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras, with very rough weather. Left in port brig Alice, for New-York.

Schr. Lucy Hammond, (of East Machias,) Cole, from Cienfuegos 18 ds., with molasses to Maitland & Phelps—vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Moses Patten, Harding, Jacksonville 13 ds., with yellow pine to H. W. Loud & Co. Is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. B. C. Terry, Birdsall, Galveston 20 ds., via Hampton Roads March 16, with hides, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Right Bower, Brown, Galveston 18 ds., with hides, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. New Zealand, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Chase, Jonesport 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. M. Freeman, Howes, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cornelia, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. Nelson Hall, Jones, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Derby, Conn.

Schr. Sarah H. Brown, Hughes, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Fashion, Carbay, Elizabethport, for Milford, Conn.

Schr. Clara Merrick, Hand, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ontario, Barbores, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Warren, Fall River, for Baltimore.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 34, Lynch, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Temple, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Miranda, Heaney, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah, Kenniston, Wareham.
Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Fall River.
Schr. J. H. Youman, Gildersleeve, Providence.
Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.
Schr. Nelly Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Riker, Norwalk.
Schr. Luna, Smith, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. J. C. Chew, Bart, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Union, Stagg, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Etta M. Storey, Wright, Virginia.
Schr. Jane Goram, Bridgeport.
Schr. Silver Spray, Hill, Brookhaven.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Providence.
Schr. Georgiana, Stevens, Providence.
Schr. R. H. Daly, Lamphear, Providence.
Schr. Orion, Osborn, Belfast.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. John Goodspeed, Dart, New-London.
Schr. Sallie & Charlie, Simmons, Taunton.
Schr. S. G. Cranmer, Merritt, Bath, for Baltimore.
Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, New-Haven.
Schr. Fred. Kelly, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Ann, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Rainbow, Phillips, Providence.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket.
Schr. C. H. Spofford, Thompson, Fall River.
Schr. Abbie Oakes, Lawson, Providence.
Schr. Eliza Williams, Ward, Providence.
WIND—At sunset, light, N., clear.

Sailed.

Ship Mikado, for Shanghai; barks J. B. Gradley, for Cardenas; Maggie McNeil, for New-Orleans; brig Manson, for Montevideo; schrs. Helen, for Georgetown, D. C.; Lilly, for Baltimore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 18.—Arr. bark Eurique, from New-York for Camden, Me. (put in for a harbor;) brig Mary Leblanc, Miragoane.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 18.—Arr. steamer Charleston, New-York; schr. G. S. Edwards, do. Sld. steamers South Carolina, New-York; Zodiac, Philadelphia; ship Missouri, Liverpool; brig Monica, Boston; schr. Hattie Coombs, Weymouth.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 18.—Passed out—Bark Enterprise, for Cuba; bark Caroline, for Liverpool; brig Alice, for the West Indies.

The brig Pearl is in the Roads for the harbor.

PROVINCETOWN, March 18.—Arr. bark Neptune, from Cienfuegos for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Arr. ship Anne Mary, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 18.—Arr. steam-ship Huntsville, from New-York; schr. A. J. Russell, from Dabey.

Cld. schr. Alexander Young, for Jacksonville; ships Melrose, for Liverpool; Ada Ames, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 18.—Arr. steam-ship Regulator, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Nellie Husted, from Cienfuegos, before reported anchored on the Bar, came up to the City this A. M., (18th,) and reports carried away foremast head, [illegible] sails, &c.

[illegible] Moonlight, (of Newport, R. I.,) Briggs, which arrived 17th, is from Cienfuegos, via Key West [illegible], with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co. [illegible] reported.)

Spoken, &c.

Anna Bell—Bark, bound E., was seen March 10, [illegible]
[illegible] St. Thomas for Philadelphia, [illegible]
[illegible] England, for St. [illegible]
[illegible] for Halifax, N. S., Feb. 28, lat. [illegible] lon. 72.
[illegible] bound for London, 21 ds. out, Feb. [illegible]
Robt. Caldwell—Schr., bound for Charleston, was seen Feb. 27, lat. 28 44, lon. 72 30.
Aquidneck—Br. bark, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, 34 ds. out, Feb. 28, lat. 22, lon. 65.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Feb. 19, brig Humming Bird, from Montevideo, looking.

At Cardenas, March 4, brigs Mary Given, (Br.,) and Leon, (Br.,) next day for New-York; schr. Capella in 4 ds. for do.; brig H. Houstain, next day for Philadelphia; schr. W. R. Chapman, (Br.,) for New-York in 4 ds.; brig Mary J. Wilbur, Munny, ldg. for Queenstown; bark Vesta, (Br.,) do., for do.; brigs Mineola, for Liverpool; Confederate, ldg. for Greenock; Cochenbar, do.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, March 18.—The Anchor line steam-ship Europa, from New-York, arrived today.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 18.—The steam-ship Bavaria, from New-Orleans and Havana, touched here at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the way to Hamburg.

PLYMOUTH, March 18.—The steam-ship Holsatia, from New-York for Hamburg, arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

QUEENSTOWN, March 18.—The National line's steam-ship Erin, from New-York, arrived here yesterday on the way to Liverpool.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEASTERN R. R. OF ILLINOIS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT., PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
27 MILES COMPLETED, 112 MILES TO BUILD.
ISSUE OF BONDS LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE.

This road connects St. Louis with Southeastern Illinois, Western Kentucky, and the entire railroad system of the Southeastern States by the SHORTEST AND BEST LINE. It constitutes 75 miles of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line—a part of the through line to the East by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; also 100 miles of the Evansville and St. Louis road. The country adjacent, hitherto nearly destitute of railroad facilities, is thickly populated and highly productive, abounding in mineral products. THE SALT WORKS OF GALLATIN COUNTY, on this line, now worked, are of unlimited capacity, and are the only ones within 500 miles of St. Louis.

THE COAL BEDS UNDERLYING IT ARE THE RICHEST IN ILLINOIS. The demand for coal at St. Louis will alone fully employ the road, while the profits thereon within the limit of three years will more than pay the interest upon the entire debt of the Company. The road will control a large and profitable local business, an exceedingly valuable through traffic, and will pay without fail the interest on its bonds, as well as handsome dividends upon the capital stock.

In offering these securities for sale, we refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, prepared by General E. F. Winslow, President, and by Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Director, containing a highly favorable statement, signed by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., one of the most distinguished railway constructors and engineers of the country.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend the above-named securities as a perfectly safe and profitable investment. Further particulars furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY,
Upon examination,
WILL BE FOUND TO BE THE BEST
AND THE
CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY

I. THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
II. THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
III. THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FIFTY-FIVE MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS FULL EQUIPMENT.
IV. THE PLANS COMPLETED AND MONEY EXPENDED FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
V. THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
VI. THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
VII. THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF FORTY YEARS.
VIII. THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.
IX. THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED, THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED
X. THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., Merchants,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
The Largest Stock,
The Greatest Variety,
The Lowest Prices.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

Great Bargains.
CLOCKS, BRONZES,
Paris Fancy Goods, Gilt, Jet, and Other Jewelry; Opera Glasses, Fans, Leather Bags, &c.

A large variety of the above goods, Wholesale or Retail, until May 1, to close the business, at
No. 15 Maiden-Lane.

REFRIGERATORS.
BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted
BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

A DOUBLE MAGAZINE!—TWO IN ONE!—PACKARD'S MONTHLY is consolidated with the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. See April Number for Portraits and Characters of T. H. Sibley, Henry Bergh, Men of the Rocky Mountains, Life in China, N. C. Ely, S. S. Packard, Governors of New-York, What Makes a Good Writer, Diet for Brain-Workers, Free Moral Agency, Philosophy of Faith, Yale Sketches, Modesty of Genius, "Cheek," Capital vs. Labor, &c. Thirty cents, or $3 a year. [illegible] S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.
THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Bond connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,
OF CONNECTICUT,
ARE BEING MARKETED WITH
GREAT SUCCESS.
THE FIRST ISSUE OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED, AND SALES ARE BEING FILLED FROM THE SECOND ISSUE.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into INTEREST BEARING CAPITAL; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-Line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FRENCH CLOCKS.
BRONZES.
MUSICAL BOXES.
PARIS FANCY GOODS.
FANS, OPERA-GLASSES.
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
ALEX. H. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.
The largest assortment in the world.
Sign of Gold Telegraph.

For Retail Advertising
THE JERSEY CITY
EVENING JOURNAL
IS THE
BEST MEDIUM IN NEW JERSEY.
LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE STATE.

IRON FRONTS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. JACKSON AND BROTHER'S
IRON WORKS,
28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

REMOVAL.
HAINES BROTHERS beg leave to inform their patrons and public generally that they have removed their ware rooms and piano-renting business to their new large and elegant warehouse, Nos. 359 to 373 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

UNION PRAYER-MEETING—EVERY day, from 4 to 5 P. M., in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. Come, if you can remain but five minutes.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 131 West 29th-st. Love-feast at 3 P. M. Sermon on baptism in the EVENING, and a sermon on Daniel, vii., on WEDNESDAY EVENING by P. CANNON.